The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1872. NUMBER 79.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.,

The largest store in the West, and cheapest prices for

HOLIDAY & BRIDAL PRESENTS.

TRY US.

187 & 189 STATE-ST.,

NEAR MADISON.

FURNITURE.

ELECTION

IS OVER,

But the unfavorable condition, meteorologically, continues. Our horses are all afflicted with the Equionarea. It costs heavily for Liniment and Boiled Oats.

Hale & Bro.

Offer their Stock of

FURNITURE!

At very low figures for the next 30 days, to meet expenses. Their stock is large, and their prices the lowest.

HALE & BRO.,

10, 12, 14 & 16

CANAL-ST.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN

153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

MUST BE SOLD.

20 Lots on Halsted and Burling-sts., between Centre and Sophia-sts, at $200 to $300 each. These lots are 25x125 feet; are just outside the fire limits, in a good neighborhood, near street cars, schools, &c. Title perfect.

CHAPMAN & BARKER,

80 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS!

Newest Styles. Reasonable Prices.

427 WABASH-AV

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON.

FINANCIAL.

ALL YOUR

Overdue Claims, Bills, Notes, Accounts, &c., collected in any part of the country; by suit or otherwise, without attorneys' fees, by FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

169 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSE DISEASE.

The present horse disease is caused by parasitic animalcules, a certain entozoa floating in the air, which entozoa attacks the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs of the horse by inhalation. The only way to reach the seat of the disease is by inhalation. A. AREND prepares an inhalator, which is at the same time a preventive and a cure; easily applied; used with marvellous success on many horses.

For sale by Van Schaack, Sherman & Reid, corner Dearborn and Lake-sts.; Claflin & Co., 32 West Madison-st.; and by the manufacturer,

A. AREND, Chemist,

311 West Madison-st., corner of Bishop-court.

Price, $1 per bottle.

BOOKS.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

136 STATE-ST.,

Have on hand a large stock suitable for the season, bought at low prices from first hands. Call and examine before purchasing. HADLEY BROTHERS,

136 State-st.

MANHATTAN

Silent Sewing Machine!

An Extra Shipment of 500 Machines is expected daily. Orders may now be filled.

MANHATTAN S. M. CO.,

205 Wabash-av.

Office Baskets,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

119 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

20 YOKE WELL-BROKEN OXEN

FOR SALE AT

UNION STOCK YARDS ON FRIDAY, 8TH INST.

APPLY TO

CONOVER & HALL.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Our Elegant Jewelry Palace,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

State and Washington-sts.,

Is nearly completed, and we shall open, December 1, the most SUPERB STOCK of

Watches, Diamonds,

JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

And all the late NOVELTIES for HOLIDAY GIFTS ever brought to this city.

RODDIN & HAMILTON.

INSURANCE.

Insure Your

Buildings,

Leases,

Dwellings,

Household Furniture,

AND

MERCHANDISE,

WITH

S. M. MOORE & CO.,

213 East Madison-st.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.

AMERICAN Fire Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CASH ASSETS,

$1,250,000.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agent,

120 LaSalle-st.

QUEEN Fire Insurance Co.,

OF

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, $10,000,000.

JAS. L. ROSS,

AGENT,

S. W. Corner State and Madison-sts.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in

NELSON & BENSON,

129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS,

IN THE

Finest and Medium Qualities.

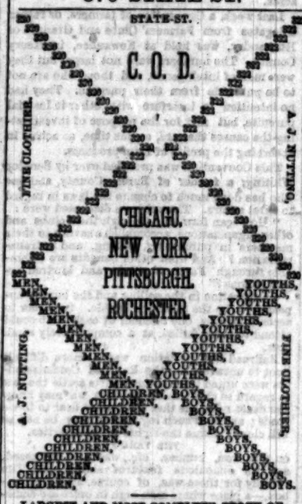
Dress & Business SUITS,

Equal to Custom Make.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 & 47 W. Madison-st.

376 STATE-ST.



LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST.

BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL,

FROM OUR OWN MINES,

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We desire to notify such of our customers as are in immediate want of Coal, that we are now daily expecting cars from the country, and anticipate no difficulty in supplying pressing demands by delivery with same.

Remaining, very respectfully,

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A suite of rooms on the second floor of No. 89 West Randolph-st., over Hooker's store, and now occupied by C. P. RANDALL & CO., Architects. These rooms are finely lighted on both sides, and would make a good place for a printing office, or some light manufacturing business. They are finely finished, with inside window shutters, etc. Possession will be given in a few days, the present occupants being about to make a permanent location in the Morrison Block, corner of Clark and Madison-sts. Inquire on the premises, of

C. P. RANDALL & CO., Architects.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,

CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 200 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

FRED. E. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

REMOVAL.

FRENCH & CO.,

Reliable Jewellers,

Have removed to their New Store,

70 State-st.

Near Randolph-st., where they hope to see all their old friends and customers and many new ones.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Drawing takes place every 17 days. Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bank notes, gold, silver, and Government bonds. We have no agents in the United States. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Order of K. C. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Silver-Thorn Lead Mining and Smelting Company, held at Shullsburg, Wis., on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872, at 2 p. m., for the election of a Board of Directors for said Company.

W. E. GERE.

Chicago, Nov. 4, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

"DELAY"

Need not be feared by our CUSTOMERS. We have made arrangements for promptly shipping all orders, as USUAL.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,

CUTLERY & GUNS,

335 Wabash-av.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

TO CHICAGO MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS INTERESTED.

GENTS: It is entirely unnecessary for me to explain why the

STAR UNION LINE

Has not delivered you any goods by our own teams since last Friday. Our usually crowded and busy streets, now deserted, preaching, in language not to be misunderstood, that the "Epizootic" has arrived.

We have goods consigned to hundreds of parties, carefully piled up on our new depot, corner Van Buren and Canal sts., also at Madison-st. depot, which we are ready and desirous to deliver to owners, provided they will send teams for them. Some of the parties to whom I have informed of the fact, in my blandest manner, and in the very best English at my command, have replied: "How can I send for my goods when I cannot procure a team of any kind for love or money?"

If this is true in the case of an individual or a firm having a few packages to be moved from our depot to one store, what party ought surely to appreciate our utter inability to procure sufficient horse power "to move and properly distribute in this scattered city a hundred car loads, more or less.

Goods for points on Western roads are properly and promptly delivered to such roads, in cars, but our city customers must do as best they can until the "epizootic" will permit us to resume our former mode of serving them.

Goods held in our depot under this unusual state of affairs, will be as well protected as possible, but, as a matter of course, at owners' risk of fire, our New York bills of lading covering them during transit, but not after arrival.

Parties sending for goods should send blankets, bills of lading, and pay freight bills to Wm. Barnes, Cashier, at Van Buren street office.

Respectfully, etc.,

W. W. CHANDLER, Agent.

Star Line Office, No. 9 West Madison-st.

Nov. 4, 1872.

DURING THE PREVALENCE OF THE

HORSE EPIDEMIC

THE

N. W. Show Case Mfg. Co.,

WILL DELIVER THEIR

SHOW CASES

By 2ipeds, if necessary. Customers can rely upon receiving their goods if all the quadrupeds in Chicago are on the sick list.

N. W. SHOW CASE MFG. CO.,

59 and 61 South Canal-st.

Attention!

STOVE DEALERS.

Our facilities for delivering Stoves at the depots will not be delayed by the epidemic, as we have made an arrangement with the different railroads to have their cars run to our Foundry, which will enable us to ship our orders promptly.

C. T. BOAL, Sec.

THE CHICAGO STOVE WORKS,

NEAR CORNER

Blue Island-av. and Twenty-second-st.

OX TEAMS.

We are happy to inform our customers that we have secured Ox Teams, and there will be no delay in the shipment of goods from our house.

MILLER BROTHERS & KEEP,

Hardware and Cutlery,

19 LAKE-ST.

HORSE POWER.

ALLEN, CORYELL & CO.,

Successors to DAY, ALLEN & CO.,

Have not stopped shipping goods since the epidemic commenced, and will continue to ship, promptly, all orders sent in.

GAS.

Owing to unavoidable delays, our new gasholder is not yet complete, but we hope to have it ready for use in a few days; until then we are obliged to delay lighting the street-lamps until late in the evening, as, in consequence of the increased consumption, we are unable to supply gas for both the public lamps and private consumers.

Will our West Side citizens please use gas sparingly for a brief period, and we will soon be in readiness to give them a full supply?

A. M. BILLINGS, President.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1872.

COAL CARD.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Horse Epidemic having disabled all our horses, we have resorted to the use of Oxen, and will endeavor to supply our customers as promptly as possible.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,

Cor. Grove and Nineteenth-sts.

We are prepared to deliver Goods as usual.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

Corner Madison and Franklin-st.

MUSICAL.

Knabe Pianos,

Bauer & Co.'s Organs,

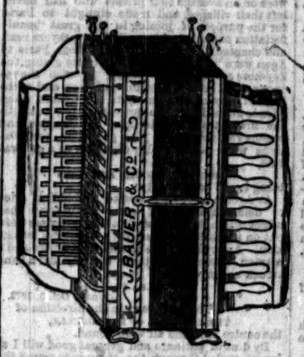
Needham's Silver-

Tongued Organs, &c.

BAUER'S

NEW AND IMPROVED

ACCORDEONS.



These instruments are easily learned to play upon, and we recommend, them to CONCERT PLAYERS, as their tone is sweet and powerful. As each instrument represents a small orchestra, their power can be estimated.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

Catalogues sent free by post.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

390 and 396 Wabash-av.,

Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of Musical Instruments and Strings.

Band Instruments

A SPECIALTY.

W. W. KIMBALL'S PIANO ROOMS,

Wabash-av., cor. Thirteenth-st.

Will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 4, and thereafter until sold, the following second-hand Pianos:

1	6-Octave Boardman & Gray	$100
1	7-Octave Boardman & Gray	150
1	7-Octave Boardman & Gray	200
1	7-Octave Fischer, handsomely carved	200
1	7-Octave Haines Bros., nearly new	250
1	Steinway	250
1	Chickering	175
1	P. C. Lighte & Co., nearly new	275
1	Upright	125
1	Steinway	300

Attention is called to our large stock of NEW PIANOS from Eastern manufactures, at low prices, to suit the purchaser.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL

ARION PIANOS

AND

Estey Organs!

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,

211 STATE-ST.

SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

STORY & CAMP.

PIANOS,

OF DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,

Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

SPRING BED.

FOUND!

A SUSPENSION

SPRING BED.

It is the Best in the World.

☞ We will deliver it to any one who will pay for this advertisement.

We are CLOSING OUT our Stock of

CARPETS

AT LOWER PRICES than can be found elsewhere. Come and see if it is not so.

Drake & Wetherell,

134 & 136 Twenty-second-st.

LEGAL BLANKS.

Legal Blanks!

Declarations on Policy of Insurance, including complete copy of the policy of the Commercial Insurance Company. Now ready and for sale by

OLIVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers, 119 and 120 Monroe-st.

THE ELECTION.

The Result in Chicago Yesterday.

Grant's Majority Over Six Thousand.

Returns from Twenty-Six States.

Republican Majorities in Eighteen States.

CHICAGO.

The election passed off very quietly in this city. The weather was bad; foggy, damp, beastly. The storm signals were set in the morning. The sun took shelter from the weather behind the clouds, and stayed there all day. Mud was plentiful everywhere. The walking was miserable, as everybody found who had to tramp around town. In the morning there was nothing cheering, and during the day there was no excitement, and but little enthusiasm. Epizoon kept the horses at home, and the streets were quiet and comparatively deserted.

The public offices were closed, and so were the saloons. Business was generally suspended, more, perhaps, on account of the horse distemper than election. It was only around the polls that anything like animation was visible. There were the usual congregations of ticket-peddlers and candidates, serving their country and themselves, being particularly devoted to the interests of the latter.

Besides the regular Liberal and Republican tickets, there were Temperance, Liquor-League, Law and Order, and innumerable Aldermanic combinations. It was difficult for the American freeman, especially if he could not read, to vote entirely in accordance with his preconceived notions of political right, because names were inserted to wilfully deceive, and to deprive him of the inalienable right of voting for the chosen of his heart for Alderman. Mixed tickets were more numerous than the canvass, making the counting tedious, and the returns late in coming in.

There was no disorder and very little drunkenness, peace and quiet prevailing all over. In many of the wards—especially where many aspirants to seats in the Common Council drew out their friends—a heavy vote was polled, while in other wards, and probably in the country towns where the polls were at a distance from the houses of the voters, there were not more than an average vote. The subjoined returns tell the result, as far as obtained up to the time of going to press.

PRESIDENT.

Ward.	Precinct.	Grant.	Greeley.	Ward.	Precinct.	Grant.	Greeley.
I.	1	175	74	XI.	1	291	166
	2	219	122		2	275	224
	3				3		
	4				4	536	213
II.	1			XII.	1		
	2	390	390		2	664	220
	3				3		
	4						
IV.	1	229	197	XIII.	1	353	193
	2	368	218		2	405	262
	3				3	345	69
	4	611	260		4	324	68
V.	1			XIV.	1	1,614	534
	2				2	375	198
	3				3	342	119
	4						
VI.	1	326	256	XV.	1	207	197
	2				2	505	193
	3				3	553	137
	4				4		
	5				5		
VII.	1	147	189	XVI.	1		
	2				2		
	3	404	240		3		
	4						
VIII.	1	194	264	XVII.	1	573	209
	2	97	266		2	221	223
	3	300	173		3	315	208
	4	120	164		4	98	68
	5					1,175	704
	6			XVIII.	1	230	229
	7	228	177		2		
	8				3	220	135
					4	106	209
IX.	1			XIX.	1	128	77
	2	212	221		2	77	72
	3				3	138	68
	4						
	5	211	264			333	162
	6			XX.	1	93	241
	7				2		
	8	246	402		3	112	101
	9	153	131		4	90	47
	10	264	306		5	88	114
				Total		13,417	6,926
X.	1			Majority		4,291	
	2	355	258				
	3	209	180				
	4						

THE REST OF THE TICKET.

The incomplete returns which have been received for others than President indicate that Governor Oglesby has carried the city, though by a smaller majority than General Grant. General Beveridge falls behind Governor Oglesby, in some precincts, heavily. The rest of the Republican State ticket, and their county ticket, are elected. Messrs. Rice, Ward, and Farwell, Republicans, are elected to Congress, and Messrs. Whitney, Derrickson, and Wilmarth, Republicans, members of the State Board of Equalization.

The Legislative returns are peculiarly defective, but indicate the election of Reynolds, Thompson, McGrath, and Dow, Republicans, as Senators. The votes for Representatives will, in many cases, not be counted till to-day.

The returns for Aldermen indicate the election of W. H. Richardson in the First Ward, he receiving 167 votes, to 86 for Phil. Conley. Frank Warren is elected in the Second Ward, John Corcorn in the Twentieth, David Cosy in the Third, Thomas Cannon in the Eighteenth, B. Quirk in the Fourteenth, Avery Moore in the Thirteenth.

Scattering returns from the county towns indicate that they have gone for Grant by decided majorities; Oglesby, however, falling behind. Proviso, which gives Grant 215 and Greeley 93, giving Oglesby 130 and Koerner 130.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—The following are the returns: Bogue, 584; Harlon, 124; Miller, 563; Waldron, 135; Galloway, 563; Beagley, 134; Reno, 563; Courtner, 135; Klokke, 564; Silversparre, 134; Farwell, 560; Lamorens, 178; Wilmarth, 564; Knobeskorff, 134; Williamson, 563; Brown, 135; Dalton, 563; Booth, 223; Senne, 720; Guenther, 175.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—The election passed off quietly, with a small vote. Reports come in slowly. LeRoy, 40 majority; Padua, 64 majority; Saybrook, 149 majority; Lexington, 79 majority; Chenoa, 51 majority; Bloomington, 700 majority, for Grant, showing a small Republican gain.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 5.—Braceville Township, Grundy County: Republican majority, 89.

Yorkville Township, Kendall County: Grant, 96 majority; Oglesby, 96 majority. Hallenbeck and Hay are elected to the Legislature by a full vote. Corwin, 96 majority for Congress. Light vote.

Somersuk Township, First Precinct, DeKalb County: Grant, 415; Greeley, 46; O'Conor, 3; majority, 373.

Williams Township, Sangamon County: Grant's majority, 15, a Liberal gain of 71 from the vote of 1868.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 5.—Lovejoy Township, Iroquois County, Grant's majority, 24. Chaney's Grove, McLean County, Grant's majority, 236; Oglesby's 239; McNulta, for Congress, 236 majority. Buffalo Precinct, Sangamon County, Grant's majority 13; Republican gain, 42. Shannon, Carroll County, Greeley's majority, 6; gain of 43; Koerner, 5 majority. McPherrin is elected to the Legislature, Dunmore, 5 majority for Congress. Lexington, McLean County, Grant's majority, 79; gain of 4 on the vote of 1868.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 5.—The two precincts of Elgin give a total vote of 1,151, Grant, 766; Greeley, 385; Republican loss of 80. Hurlbut runs behind. The local ticket is badly mixed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 5.—The election passed off in this city quietly to-day; no disturbance whatever. About 3,000 votes were polled. There is much scratching, and it is difficult to ascertain majorities. The Republicans concede the election of Starne to the Senate, and Grandorf and Rice to the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Nov. 5.—Decatur, 289 for Grant, Republican loss, 190.

SHANNONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—Rock Creek Township, Carroll County, Grant's majority 158; loss of 89 from 1868. Greeley's majority, 150. Burchard, Republican, Congress, majority, 154.

Delavan Township, Tazewell County, Grant's majority, 189; gain 108 over 1868.

Tompkins Township, Warren County, Grant's majority, 181. Six votes for O'Conor.

Lamville, Bureau County, Grant's majority, 126; Oglesby's, 128.

Mendota, LaSalle County, Grant's majority, 91; Republican loss over 100. O'Conor, 10 votes.

Winship Township, Whiteside County, Grant's majority, 200; Oglesby's, 200; Burchard, 200 majority for Congress.

Decatur Township, Macon County, Grant's majority, 239; Republican loss, 117.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Nov. 5.—Genesee Township, Henry County: Grant's majority, 225; loss of 97 on the vote of 1868. Kewanee: Grant's majority, 65. Hampton Township, Rock Island County: Grant's majority, 11; gain, 14; Oglesby, 9 majority. Rockton Township, Winnebago County: Grant's majority, 220; gain, 23; Oglesby about the same. Port Byron Township, Rock Island County: Grant's majority, 46; Oglesby's 48. Hawley has a majority for Congress. Cambridge, Henry County, Grant's majority, 56. Forest, Livingston County, Grant's majority, 122; a loss of 5; Oglesby, 121 majority; Fort, 117 majority for Congress. Washington, Tazewell County, Grant's majority, 93; gain of 93. Cambridge, Henry County, Grant's majority, 56. Ottawa, La Salle County, Greeley's majority, 6; gain of 43; Koerner, 5 majority. McPherrin is elected to the Legislature, Dunmore, 5 majority for Congress. Lexington, McLean County, Grant's majority, 79; gain of 4 on the vote of 1868.

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SHANNONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—Rock Creek Township, Carroll County, Grant's majority 158; loss of 89 from 1868. Kewanee: Grant's majority, 65. Hampton Township, Rock Island County: Grant's majority, 11; gain, 14; Oglesby, 9 majority. Rockton Township, Winnebago County: Grant's majority, 220; gain, 23; Oglesby about the same. Port Byron Township, Rock Island County: Grant's majority, 46; Oglesby's 48. Hawley has a majority for Congress. Cambridge, Henry County, Grant's majority, 56. Forest, Livingston County, Grant's majority, 122; a loss of 5; Oglesby, 121 majority; Fort, 117 majority for Congress. Washington, Tazewell County, Grant's majority, 93; gain of 93. Cambridge, Henry County, Grant's majority, 56. Ottawa, La Salle County, Greeley's majority, 6; gain of 43; Koerner, 5 majority. McPherrin is elected to the Legislature, Dunmore, 5 majority for Congress. Lexington, McLean County, Grant's majority, 79; gain of 4 on the vote of 1868.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 5.—Evans Township, Marshall County—Grant, 85 majority; Oglesby's, majority, 85. Osage Township, LaSalle County—Grant's majority, 17, a large gain; Oglesby's majority, 14. Washington Township, LaSalle County—Grant's majority, 93; gain, 60. For-Ogle County, Grant's majority, 139; Republican loss, 29. Jacksonville Township, Morgan County—Grant's majority, 638, a gain of 300. Ashton, Lee County—Grant's majority, 117, a gain of 10; Oglesby's majority, 113. Dement and Rice are elected to the Legislature. Hawley has 117 majority for Congress. Nora, Grant's majority, 74; Oglesby's, 73; Burchard's, 75. Spring Creek Township, Pike County—Greeley's majority, 8; loss, 40. Koerner's majority, 18; Knapp, 40 majority for Congress. Lynn Township, Henry County—Grant, 119 majority; Oglesby, 120 majority; Hawley, 120 majority for Congress. Shipman Township, Macoupin County—Grant's majority, 30; Oglesby, 33; Hay has 30 majority for Congress. Mount Hope Township, McLean County—Grant's majority, 126; loss of 2. Oglesby's majority, 126; McNulta, 112 majority for Congress.

Winnebago Township, Winnebago County, Grant's majority, 151; Oglesby's, 144; Hurlbut's, 150. China Township, Lee County, Grant's majority, 113; Oglesby's, 88; Hawley, Congress, 113 majority. Chanoe Township, McLean County, Grant's majority, 51; Republican loss, 28. Oglesby's majority, 51; McNulta, Congress, 51 majority. Harry Township, Pike County, Greeley, 153 majority; Koerner, 157 majority. Mauvestone, Morgan County, Grant's majority, 46. Buffalo Township, Ogle County, Grant's majority, 184; Oglesby's, 183.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Nov. 5.—Mount Vernon Township, Greeley, 349; Grant, 289; O'Conor, 13. Marshall is elected to Congress. T. S. Casey is elected State Senator. L. Walker and P. Doman are elected Representatives. R. A. D. Wilbanks, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, runs largely ahead of his ticket, and is certainly elected. All are Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—Mechanicsburg Township, Sangamon County—Grant's majority, 50; Republican loss, 20.

Buffalo Heart Township, Sangamon County—Grant's majority, 3; Republican loss, 9.

Waukegan—Grant's majority, 345; gain of 31 over 1868.

Niantic Township, Macon County—Greeley's majority, 25; gain of 3.

Peach Orchard Township, Ford County—Grant's majority, 33; Oglesby's, 26. Wilhoit elected to the Legislature. Fort has 29 majority for Congress.

Lebanon Township, St. Clair County—Greeley's majority, 41; Liberal gain, 200.

Apple River, Warren County—Grant's majority, 36; Oglesby's, 20; Burchard's, 19.

Alto Township, Pike County—Grant's majority, 112; a gain of 11. Oglesby, 118 majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—The total number of votes polled is 705; Grant, 353; Greeley, 122; Oglesby, 363; Koerner, 124; Beveridge, 570 Black, 117; Harlow, 563; Rummel, 138; Applegate, 558; O'Harr, 142; Edsall, 565; Emerson, 134; Bross, 569; Laughlar, 133; Trimble, 569; Smith, 134; Reed, not Turner, 130; Gross, 557; Blanke, 197; Bradley, 560; Kern, 139; Stephens, 563; Day, 134; Stewart, 561; Sutherland, 137; Pollach, 565; Crowley, 131; Jones, 564; Thatcher, 134; Clough, 564; Bailey, 132; Singer, 563; Fairbanks, 136; Crawford, 564; Robinson, 135; Russell, 561; Kalsman, 134.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARMONA, Ill., Nov. 5.—The election passed off quietly without any enthusiasm. Grant, 1,608; Greeley, 483.

HENRY, Ill., Nov. 5.—Henry Township, Marshall County—Grant, 69 majority; small Republican loss.

Chillicothe Township, Peoria County—Greeley, 45; gain, 94; Koerner, 45 majority. Worthington has 40 majority for Congress.

Onarga Township, Iroquois County—Grant's majority, 342; Republican loss of 11 since 1868.

Forrest, Illinois, gives Grant a majority of 107; Republican loss, 12.

Ridgeflower, McLean County—Grant's majority, 56; gain of 34; Oglesby, 55 majority; gain, 38; McNulta, 55 majority for Congress.

Provino, Cook County—Grant, 215; Greeley, 93; Oglesby, 130; Koerner, 130; Beveridge, 220; Black, 93. Hyde Park—Grant, 56 majority; Oglesby, 54 majority.

Greenfield Township, Grundy County, Grant's majority, 125. Aux Sable Township—For President a tie, 79 votes each; Republican gain, 7; Oglesby, 1 majority; Castle, State Senator, Republican, 1 majority; Parks, Liberal Republican, 2 majority for Congress.

Atlanta Township, Logan County—Grant, 178 majority.

Hurlbut Township, Logan County—Grant's majority, 23; a loss of 17.

Elkhart Township, Logan County—Grant's majority, 64; loss 60.

Harvard, Henry County—Grant's majority, 220; gain 30. Oglesby's majority, 318. Hurlbut, for Congress, 315 majority.

Brighton Township, Macoupin County—Grant's majority, 121. Oglesby's majority, 114. Hay, for Congress, 119 majority.

Macomb City—Grant's majority, 132.

Cicero Township, Cook County—Second precinct—Greeley's majority, 23; Koerner's majority, 17.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—Manlove Township, Kankakee County, Grant's majority, 96;

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LA DAME DE MASSABIELLE.

The Great French Catholic Pilgrimage to Lourdes.

Fifty Thousand Pilgrims on the Spot.

History of the Virgin Visions of Bernadette Soubirous.

Appearance of the Woman in White—Bursting Forth of the Miraculous Spring.

The Procession to the Grotto.

A Miracle—A Dumb Girl Cured in the Presence of Thousands.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

AGEN (LOT ET GARONNE), France, Oct. 5, 1872.

The religious manifestation I am about to describe is one of the most extraordinary that has been recorded in the history of this century, and can only be compared to the antique celebrations of past ages. It is a gigantic exodus of voluntary pilgrims and several thousand priests gathering from every part of France round the famed grottoes of Massabielle, in the village of Lourdes (Hautes Pyrenees), for the purpose of obtaining through prayer the

REGENERATION, CONVERSION, AND PEACE OF FRANCE.

The present pilgrimage consists of 50,000 travellers, including those from Paris as well as from the principal provincial cities, but not the thousands of pilgrims from other parts belonging to the diocese in the department in which Lourdes itself is situated. The great idea is to reach the spot by to-morrow, the 6th instant, when five Bishops are to officiate at mass and vespers at five different altars erected among the mountains, and where as many of the priests who are crowding thither are also to say low mass, one after the other, at the numerous churches and side chapels for miles and miles around.

Lourdes is a small and picturesque village in the French Pyrenees. Whether the traveller be *en route* for Barreges, Saint-Sauveur, Cauterets, or Bagneres-de-Bigorre, or whether the tourist be leaving Cauterets or Pau for Luchon, he must pass by Lourdes. This little spot is a centre whence all the roads to the thermal stations radiate; and yet no one knows any more about it than if it had not a fortress on the top of a rock, and had not been besieged by Charlemagne, and were not the key of the Pyrenees.

Up to the year 1858, this village was to every was to every one nothing but what I have just said of it, a thoroughfare to the winter stations. Since then it has become famed for

A MIRACULOUS SPRING,

and other miracles too numerous to relate here. What adds to the wonderment of all who know anything about Lourdes is this: Every person connected with the stories related is alive; their names, their dwellings are known; they have been questioned and cross-questioned; they have been brought up before the authorities and officials; have been examined and found—perfectly sincere. The other remarkable fact is that the clergy and Bishops were opposed to the propagation of the great event which marked the origin of the religious celebrity of Lourdes.

The following are the facts related by thousands and dr vise: On the 11th of February, 1858, the day being clear and mild,

THREE LITTLE GIRLS

were sent out to pick up sticks in the direction of the Grotto of Massabielle. Two were sisters, Marie and Bernadette Soubirous, the other girl's name is Jeanne Abadie, a neighbor. They were of very poor parents, so needy that the sticks they were to bring home were the fuel waited for by which to cook the family dinner. Marie Soubirous was healthy and strong; but Bernadette, her elder by a few years, was troubled with asthma, and though only 14, was so delicate that she did not look more than 10. This Bernadette had not been brought up at home, but by a friend of her mother, living at Bartres, and who, for the small sum of five francs a month, provided her with lodging and food. It had been arranged that she should lend what assistance she could, but as she was too delicate to work at the farm or field, she kept the sheep, and sat whole days doing nothing but fondling the lambs.

From year to year it was settled this should be the last of her stay at Bartries; but the good people loved her as if she was their own, and, though she was told that next autumn would be her last, when the next autumn came Bernadette was kept, and had only been a fortnight home when the memorable day of picking up fagots marked a great period in the fortunes of the village of Lourdes. As I have said, the two Soubirous sisters and their neighbor's daughter Jeanne, went out together. They crossed a bridge over the Gave, went past the mill of M. de Lafitte, the wealthy man of Lourdes,

PICKING UP BITS OF DEAD WOOD

as they walked along, and thus came to a large meadow, the two robust girls much ahead of the more delicate Bernadette, who stopped to cough each time she stooped. She wore a black stuff frock and the white coarse woollen capulet of the villagers in those parts, a pair of wooden shoes, and the only thing which distinguished her from the other poor children was a pair of stockings. These had been given her by her mother in consideration of her weak lungs. On the three girls went until they came in front of the Massabielle grotto, where they were certain to find plenty of sticks, for the rocks in which the excavation is bared by nature are overhung by short brushwood that the wind wrenches out of the scanty earth in which it grows. There was unfortunately a narrow stream to cross; but the girls found it nearly dry. Jeanne and Mary soon took off their wooden shoes and waded over, hopping from stone to stone, and laughing at their big leaps upon stones which were far apart.

"HOW COLD THE WATER IS,"

said one of them, when they got on dry land and sat down to put on their dry shoes. Bernadette, on hearing this, was afraid to put her small feet in the stream.

"Do throw some big stones quite close," she begged, shuddering on the opposite; "I should like to keep my feet dry."

But the two healthy girls were too busy picking up plentiful sticks to attend to the request of Bernadette.

"You must get into doing as we do," at last cried Jeanne; "take leaps and come over."

Poor Bernadette had to make up her mind to the dreaded water, leaned her back on a fragment of rock, and began to pull her stockings off. She had already thrown one down, when she heard a sudden swell of the river and a whirling in the air as if a terrible storm was gathering; but when she looked up she found the poplars perfectly straight and none of the leaves shaken by the wind. "I thought I heard the leaves rustle," she said, looking about, and then went on pulling her other stocking off. The noises increased. Bernadette looked up, and suddenly her figure fell together, while her face remained uplifted; like a crushed flower down she bent and remained on her knees. She saw a vision. She saw

A RADIANT VIRGIN IN PURE WHITE,

without jewel or coronet; nothing like what she had fancied was the Blessed Lady; a real figure, such as could have imagined was that of a Princess or Queen, had she ever thought of any one so much above her station. This apparition held a long chaplet on her arm. Bernadette was not afraid. She fixed her eyes on the beautiful vision, then seeing it smile and make the sign of the cross, she did likewise, and then the vision vanished. Bernadette was still spell-bound to the spot long after the "dame" had disappeared. After a time she looked around her. The Gave, close by, was running on as usual, but everything seemed night and darkness.

IN THE HOLLOW OF THE GROTTO,

a few instants before filled with a luminous vision, there was nothing but a branch of wild briar that she had often seen before. She could not make out what had happened, but, deeply moved, she hurried over the stream, finding that both Jeannie and Marie were looking at her. Her surprise was immense on noticing they were not surprised.

"Have you seen nothing?" she asked.

"What?" they asked.

"Nothing?" No one?" repeated Bernadette.

"What have you seen?" asked the little girls.

"Oh," replied Bernadette, with a feeling of timid pleasure, not unmixed with fear. "If you have seen nothing I cannot say."

The two girls looked at her, and, though they wondered why she was so pale and strange, they went on picking up their wood. But Bernadette could do nothing. She stood in deep thought, passing the vision over in her mind and looking up.

"What did you see?" asked the girls again.

"Well, some one in white," replied Bernadette. Marie and Jeannie were afraid.

"Dear me, I hope it won't hurt us." We will not come to the grotto again," was all they said and thought of the vision; but when they got home they told the tale to their mother.

"Nonsense," said Mme. Soubirous, shrugging her shoulders. "You fancy; you did not see, my child."

Bernadette maintained she had, and related the whole scene, with the description of her vision, in the same words as to her sister and friend.

"Well, I will not let you go to the grotto any more," was Mme. Soubirous' conclusion. Bernadette returned no answer. The next day was Friday, and the child talked of nothing but her "dame." On Saturday some one asked her who she was like. She said she fancied she had seen such faces at church. As she talked on of the same vision incessantly the mother was prevailed on to allow her to go to the grotto on the following Sunday, and the only restriction Madame Soubirous made was that Bernadette should not be left alone, but that the two girls, Marie and Jeanne, should stop on each side of her all the time. Bernadette walked very fast, and when she came to Massabielle she knelt. Her two companions did likewise, watching her face all the time and divided between wonder and fear.

"THERE SHE IS!"

cried Bernadette. "There! there!"

Jeanne and Marie looked; they could see nothing; but when they next turned to Bernadette the child was transformed, her face was radiant, her lips parted. She was listening attentively with clasped hands.

"Bernadette!" exclaimed both, "we are frightened of you. Get up! come!"

But Bernadette did not hear, neither did she rise until they saw her features assume their usual expression. They went home to repeat the story they had already told; and it was heard with the same disbelief. This occurred several times, until at length

ALL THE PEASANTRY HEARD AND TALKED OF IT.

Among others who disbelieved were a Mme. Millet and a Mlle. Antoinette Peyret; but they thought they would cross-question Bernadette, after taking her to the grotto themselves and watching her. On this occasion, instead of walking quietly at her usual slow pace, she took a short cut down a precipitous rock, and the ladies had some difficulty in following her. When they were in front of the grotto they witnessed the most extraordinary change come over the child's face. She appeared in ecstacy and yet in holy fear. They were so impressed that Mme. Millet whispered:

"We should not be here."

"You are to stop!" cried Bernadette, as if she had been told to speak.

"ASK WHO SHE IS,"

desired Mme. Millet, "or take this paper, with my pencil, and request her to put down what she wants."

The child obeyed, and the witnesses distinctly heard her say:

"Ma 'Dame,' if you have anything to tell me, will you be good enough to say what you are, and what you desire?"

The witnesses heard no reply, but they saw the child advance with paper and pencil, keeping her gaze on the excavation, then she stopped and listened for some time. Her features were angelic. It lasted for fully three minutes, after the expiration of which Bernadette walked back, and on being questioned, related that the lady had said she saw no necessity for writing, as she knew Bernadette would obey; but what she wanted was to see her every day at the grotto for fifteen days, promising her that if she did so she

SHOULD BE HAPPY IN A BETTER WORLD.

This is but the preliminary of the whole story. During the fifteen days which followed Bernadette was accompanied not by one, two or twelve people, but by hundreds. All the inhabitants of Lourdes followed her to witness her interviews with the vision, and the same transformations took place during her trances. The Perfect of the Commune, Mr. Massy, and the Commissaire do Police, Mr. Jasonet, took alarm at the spread of the agitation, the former came to Lourdes from Tarbes to look into the matter and desired Mr. Jacomet to arrest the child as an impostor, if, after questioning her alone, he discovered she had been influenced to act her part. Meanwhile the fifteen days were far advanced, and the population of the village, as well as of the villages around, gathered to look at the child. She passed through them with perfect impassiveness, neither reddening nor turning pale, ever thinking and walking on in her coarse clothes as if she had too much on her mind to care for people, or for what was going on about her.

The cure of the place did not encourage the peasantry to believe in her visions; he was even very sharp with Bernadette. His name is Peyramale, and he is still alive; none of the peasantry, on the other hand, doubted; in their opinion Bernadette was an instrument in the hands of God, and they believed that the Blessed Virgin appeared to her. On the 21st February Bernadette came as usual to the grotto, and as simply as possible knelt in her accustomed place, where, in the presence of a dense multitude, after she had her usual vision and was rising to move,

A POLICE OFFICER PUT HIS HAND ON HER SHOULDER

and arrested her in the name of the law. She was led to M. Jacomet, who with threats and persuasion endeavored to make her prevaricate, but after a long sitting gave his efforts up, saying he had never seen or heard such a case. He forbade her father at the peril of his liberty to allow her to return to the grotto, and thinking he would have to adopt some course, after having written for advice to M. Roaland, who was then Minister of Public Instruction, he let her go to her parents' home. The attraction of the grotto proved so strong that her father, after a day or two, preferred getting into trouble with M. le Prefect rather than cause his child to pine and grieve, as she visibly did, besides which, the peasantry of Lourdes are not to be trifled with. They took the part of Bernadette against Prefect, Cure, father, and Commissaire, and to the grotto Bernadette returned, all making way for her whenever she appeared. It was then thought M. Peyramele could shake the child's fancy and detect any equivocation, if there existed any. As he was known to be averse to her visions and to be very little acquainted with her on account of her long stay away from the village, it was supposed he would show no partiality to her, and the time was looked forward to when he would call her to the presbytery. He, however, was disinclined to do so; but Bernadette, to his great wonder, one day walked through his garden into his house.

"Are you not the daughter of Miller Soubirous?" he asked.

"Yes, Monsieur le Cure."

"Well, then, Bernadette, what do you want?"

"Monsier le Cure, the 'dame' who appears at the Grotto of Massabielle"——

"Yes, yes, I know," said the cure. "You pretend you have visions, and you have got all the country in excitement with your tales. What do you mean by telling me these things? What is this? Nothing but things you cannot prove."

Bernadette was in no way astonished. She clearly related all that had occurred, all she had seen and heard, and when she had done the cure asked, "And what is the name of your 'dame?'"

"I don't know."

"Those who believe say it is the Virgin; but, child, know, that if it is not, if you lie, you will never see her in heaven."

"I do not know if she is the Virgin," replied Bernadette, "but I see her as I see you, and she speaks to me, and I have come to tell you that she has told me to tell you she wants

A CHURCH TO BE BUILT ON THE MASSABIELLE ROCK,

that's all." M. Peyramare looked closely at the child. She stood the gaze with innocent assurance; he made her repeat her message; she did so; after which he replied:

"You tell me, Bernadette, that the lady has a branch of briar under her feet in the grotto. This is February; go and tell her that if she wants a new church on the rock she must first make that branch bring forth roses in this season."

Thereupon Bernadette was dismissed.

"The briar will bring forth buds," said the people in the village; but the rock has brought forth something else.

When the child next saw her vision she gave the cure's message, which the "dame" did not heed; but told her to go on her knees from the place she was on to the hard, dry rock, and as far as she could, until she could go no further. The people who were looking on saw her do this, there were 300 present, holding their breath in suspense and wonder. When she came to herself she was still repeating

"REPENT!" "REPENT!"

The time after this, instead of 300 spectators, there were all the people from the villages round, far and near. Several daily assert they were present in all the departments. Be that as it may, when Bernadette had her vision she suddenly rose to her feet and walked to the River Gave; then, as if called, went back to the grotto, where she kneaded with her two hands a portion of earth on the rock; she carried it to her lips, and did as if she washed herself with it; then she knelt and dug a hole in the ground, and by degrees drop after drop of muddy, thick water appeared on the surface. She went on until she had enough to fill her hands; she drank it, and then went away. The crowds pressed forward. There was a hollow of sticky clay; but soon a thin streak of water burst up, and with one voice the whole people cried,

"A FOUNTAIN OUT OF THE ROCK!"

It was so. The next day the streak had become as thick as a man's wrist. The child related that the "dame" had desired her to wash and drink in the fountain; that she had gone to the river, knowing of no fountain in the rock, and that she had been called back and told that she was to drink of the spring, not the Gave. She had obeyed, and the "*source merveilleuse*" was the consequence. The rest of Bernadette's story is more that of a saint than of a human being. The authorities intervened to stop what they considered a great superstition, until the Emperor Napoleon III. telegraphed to M. Massy to leave this coercive measure alone and the peasantry to their fountain. For several years MM. Jacomet and Massy were the declared enemies of the Lourdais. Bernadette's fountain is at present said to be a strong stream, and the numerous

CURES AND MIRACLES

here performed fill all the papers. A church is being built on the grotto that has already cost 2,500,000 francs; convents are to cover the mountains around; the Orleans Railroad Company have added a branch in order to render access easier. Bernadette is at this present moment a Sister of Charity in the Hospital of Nevers. Her father and mother have died, but her sister Marie and her brother live at Lourdes. Very large offers of money have been made them, but all have been rejected. The place of Anger is full of Bernadette, and the above facts are related all over the place.

The journey hither was inaugurated by a full service at Notre Dame des Victories, in Paris, where

ALL THE PARIS PILGRIMS ASSEMBLED.

In each car were ten, and out of the ten there were on an average four priests who had never left their villages, and made straight to Paris for the purpose of joining in the great "manifestation of faith and hope." The prayers read and chanted all along the road from Paris to Agen were litanies, one of the priests giving the key-note and the other joining in with the responses. This occurred in each car, and nothing but prayers went on until night time, when silence ensued and the priests slept; but with the first streak of daylight the litanies and psalms recommenced. The people at the stations were not amicably disposed, as a general rule,

MOCKERY, SHOUTS, AND CRIES

being heard occasionally.

At Agen a notice was posted forbidding cries or demonstrations of every description that might originate a notion that the pilgrims were out on a political instead of a religious excursion. A service in the Cathedral, vespers and a sermon inaugurated their arrival, and a band struck up, in which all joined,

"SAUVEZ LA FRANCE."

LONDON, Oct. 9, 1872.

* * * I hurried away in the direction of

THE GROTTOES OF MASSABIELLE,

the centre to which all were bound.

By dint of patience and general good will I at length waded through the thousands round the altar, at which mass was being sung in front of the grotto. I did not venture to look up at it until I found a proper position, which was at length afforded by a plank of wood that accidentally lay across two large stones on the banks of the Gave, exactly opposite. To this I steered, and found I was exactly facing the grotto.

IT WAS A VERY STUPENDOUS SIGHT.

There are three excavations bored by Nature through the old rocks of Massabielle that stand on a kind of island formed by the waters of the Gave and a canal. The latter have been turned off in order now to render access to the grotto more easy. The best simile wherewith to convey a clear idea of the appearance of the perforations is that of a huge sponge.

The lower grotto is on a level with the ground, and looks like a deep, black oven of semi-circular form. It is about four metres high by fifteen wide (thirteen feet by fifty). Above this there are two other excavations. The one to the right is like a deep niche in a church, or large oval window, for through it the light is given to the grotto below. It is overhung with moss, trails of ivy, brushwood, and a wild mixture of bramble, briar, and hedgerow vegetation. In this latter orifice, now filled with a white statue of the Virgin, did Bernadette behold her vision. The lower grotto is now cut off by a railing, in order to prevent pilgrims from going in and carrying it away by pieces. Behind these railings hang

THE CRUTCHES OF THOSE WHO COME THERE LAME

and go away with the use of their limbs. A pulpit, constructed with deal planks, is erected to the right of the grotto for the Bishops, who mount it in turn, in order to address the flocks of people around. The sermon was just beginning when I reached the spot I have described, and was delivered by Mgr. the Bishop of Tarbes. It was on the vicissitudes of France. The prelate ascribed them principally to the breaking of the day of rest, to the love of ease and show, to the infatuation of pride and conceit, and to the low state of public education. With a view, then, to raise the spirits of his hearers after this great exposure of their past folly, he told them there was

NO CAUSE TO DESPAIR OF THE FUTURE;

he did not think there was any nation on the face of the world so capable of self-sacrifice, generous impulse, and so amenable to salutary influence as France, but that there were causes which rendered these virtues of no account. He explained that his countrymen were easily led away by theories they did not look into, and also rendered inert by indifference as to the public good. He saw no help if the devout did not come forward boldly with example and word of speech; he thought this great manifestation was a desire on the part of the pilgrims to walk in the path of courage and strength in the future; he trusted that men who had come so many miles from their homes would not keep away from their parish church on Sundays, but attend divine service, instead of

LEAVING ALL THE RELIGION OF THEIR FAMILIES TO THEIR WIVES,

as if it were only fit for the weak, instead of being in reality the blood and sinews of a nation. He besought them to stand shoulder to shoulder; to root out their love of pleasure; to be earnest citizens, and, stretching his hands out towards them, and asked, "Will you here promise to serve and love your country as I mean?" "*Oui!*" replied the thousands, and this affirmation echoed from mount to valley. "Will you say, '*Vive la France!*' as children should who have been fed on the bountiful bosom of a dear mother?"

"VIVE LA FRANCE!"

shouted the people like one man. Then the Bishop, after a pause, during which nothing but the rush of the Gave and the rustling of ash trees were heard, raised his clear voice still higher, and turning to the rock behind him, cried,

"VIVE THE CHURCH, THE ROCK OF AGES."

It was as if the place shook with the clamoring echo of nature responding to the voice of man. Then all joined in a "Vive the Holy Father, vive Pius IX." The Bishop descended and the pilgrims rushed to the pool which is filled by the miraculous fountain that started out of the rock under Bernadette's touch when she did as the vision described.

TIN CANS, BOTTLES, AND PAILS

were filled, the infirm were led down, all approached unmolested; the eyes of the blind were bathed with hankerchiefs steeped in the piscina; the deaf immersed their heads, and the paralytic sat on the edge, waiting as of old to be helped. Diseased pilgrims had been carried thither in sedan chairs. Some drank, some washed.

LOURDES, Oct. 11, 1872.

* * * It is impossible to say how much more I should have heard if the procession of banners had not commenced to emerge from the parish church of Lourdes, and the immense concourse of people drove those who were in the plaza to the sides of the houses around it.

The procession wound its way down the road to the Grotto. It was just a mile long, and the first banners entered the prairie before the last had left the parish church. Alsace and Lorraine had sent theirs in mourning, borne by girls in white. The people pressed forward when it passed to kiss the tassels that hung from it. The magnificent embroidery, painting, and work in relief on these 285 banners cannot be surpassed. They were green, violet, white, and blue. The Lille banner, though very handsome, was outshone by the banner from Nantes, rendered so heavy by gold and embroidery that six strong men could scarcely lift it. Algeria, Bordeaux, Mans, Castres, Rheims, Chartres, Paris, were in the second order of beauty and cost.

The sight can be imagined, under a dazzling sky and streaming sun. Down came the long line of waving banners, followed by people of all classes, singing the hymns of the day.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

The banners collected in a vast circle round the altar at the further end of the prairie during vespers, after which the eight Bishops blessed them, and, at a given signal, the 50,000 pilgrims fell on their knees to receive the final benediction of the prelates, all the prelates stretching their hands out over the multitude. After this ceremony the banners fell again into processional order, and were carried up to the new temple. If possible, this was the most imposing sight of all, as the ascending paths wind in and out along the acclivity. There was a moment when the prairie lay in a blaze of gold, reflected from the banners by the gradually sinking sun, and not until the magnificent orb had dipped behind the Pyrenean peaks, did the last banner enter the basilica. Here another blaze of wax tapers lighted the edifice. One by one were the banners lowered, and without any great effort of imagination, it was easy to compare them to those of victorious crusaders seeking refuge after a goodly fight in a hallowed temple. The walls were soon covered, and after a short thanksgiving the gathering broke up. To the surprise of all, the road back was already illuminated, and bonfires were burning on the mountain summits.

THE ILLUMINATION.

In the evening, the pilgrims again assembled for the procession by torchlight to the Grotto. Thousands of wax tapers were sold and cut in small pieces for those who had not wherewith to buy a whole one. As many as 30,000 pilgrims, each bearing a light, moved in and out of the intricacies of the mountain paths, singing psalms as they slowly advanced. It was like an immense galaxy of moving light, and, seen from the valley, produced an indescribable effect. At midnight the illumination was over, and each sought rest. I do not say all did; for there were voluntary watchers in the Grotto. I myself threaded through the crypt under the new temple, in the dead of night, to find it full of pilgrims in prayer. When sleep threatened to conquer good will, they joined in dozens and walked up and down. Two processions, of 100 pilgrims in each, left the crypt to walk around the Grotto, singing night prayers.

The following morning saw the multitudes again gathered round the rocks of Massabielle, though a fearful deluge of rain had ushered in the day.

A MIRACLE—THE DUMB SPEAK.

While I was standing among the others I was eye-witness to one of the most extraordinary events it has been my duty to record. Mass was going on and diseased people were being carried to the pool formed, as I have already explained, by the rush of the miraculous spring from the Grotto. Two girls in peasant costume pushed forward to get near the water. One was almost idiot-looking; she was leaning on the arm of the other, who with difficulty tried to clear a passage for her afflicted companion. A gentleman by my side, perceiving it was her intention to make for the pool, spoke to her and asked what was the nature of the disease that her friend or sister was suffering from. "She is deaf and dumb," replied the girl, "and we have come all the way from Blois to see if she can't be cured by Notre Dame de Lourdes, for she is an orphan." The inquirer, touched with the speaker's simplicity, volunteered to clear a way for them, telling the leader to follow him. I stood some distance from the pool, and the pressure of people was so great that I got divided from the Blois travellers, and did not see the deaf and dumb orphan immersed, but some ten minutes after the above dialogue had been exchanged in my hearing a loud shout of joy arose in the crowded mass of beholders, and it was followed by a "*Vive Notre Dame de Lourdes!*" that ran like wildfire through every ear and mouth present, to be echoed by the mountains around. I used all my strength to reach the pool and stood by the girl from Blois, whose deaf and dumb charge was no longer by her side. She was as pale as death. "Where is your friend?" I asked. "They have carried her in the grotto to the Bishop." "Why?" "She is cured." "Cured?" A prelate then made his way up to our knot of eager questioners. "My child, tell me what you have seen," he asked kindly. "Monseigneur," replied the poor girl, governing her emotion, "we came from Blois yesterday to ask Notre Dame de Lourdes so cure my friend, and when we got to the pool I helped her put her head under as much water as I could pour over it, and made her drink a glassful. She seemed to hear all at once, and a good gentleman, who noticed she looked confused at some noise, understood she was getting sounds in her ears, and, taking hold of her, said she was to say after him the words he said; and he said, 'Vive Notre Dame de Lourdes!' and my friend repeated, 'Vive Notre Dame de Lourdes,' when presently all the people standing round us shouted out the same words, and my friend was frightened, but a gentleman carried her in his arms away from me to the railings of the grotto, which the priests inside opened, and she is inside now."

"It is a miracle," said the prelate.

The news had now spread all over the place. People came running down all the paths to have a view of the girls. "Vive Notre Dame de Lourdes!" was the universal shout. Others knelt in silence.

I pushed on to the railings, and saw that the scared child was surrounded by fathers and priests. One of them said she could not understand the sense of what was spoken to her; but she could bring out the words told her, as a parrot would. This, of course is a natural effect of deafness. To aver that the girl could talk would be a gross imposition, as, never having heard the human voice, she could no more understand it than a new-born babe; but the miracle of hearing and of uttering sounds had taken place for all that. Talking will be acquired by habit. I will refrain from mentioning anything I did not see. Other miracles were reported by eye-witnesses that day at the pool; I will not mention them. I can but certify that the incident as told above is as true as that I am relating it, and as that those who have fallen on this column are at this moment reading it.

BERNADETTE AND HER FAMILY.

I had got through the best part of my letter when Sister Elizabeth walked in, and after some apology for interruption, expressed a wish to have a talk with me. I was no less desirous, and put down my pen. After some preliminary introduction, we came to the subject I had cautiously neared, that of Bernadette Souberous, and I gathered what follows:

After her visions she became so great an object of curiosity that people came far and near with offer of protection for herself and family, which were all declined. John Souberous, her father, remained the poor miller he had always been, and died a poor miller. Louise Souberous, Bernadette's mother, died on the 18th of December, 1866. Bernadette herself had been adopted by the sisters of the hospice and remained eight years under their roof. She was the gentlest and most amiable child, would never talk of her visions unless very much questioned, was fond of battledore and shuttlecock. When the villagers or strangers wished to see her she would take either Sister Elizabeth's arm or Sister Gilbert's and walk up and down the entrance; then return to her sewing or play. When called in the parlor to speak to a priest or visitors she would sit down on a chair nearest the door and answer every question precisely to the point, without adding a word not asked for, only, if any one present constructed her speech differently to what she had said, or if any one colored her narrative more glowingly, she would correct the speaker by saying, "I did not tell you that; I told you such and such a thing."

She took the veil at the Hospice of the Sisters of Nevers, and is known there under the name of Marie Bernard. She is now 25. She is not beautiful in feature, but in expression. Her look has a soft, melting attraction. She is a great sufferer, and is tried by cruel pains in her chest, which she bears very patiently, saying the Virgin told her she should be happy in heaven, for much trouble here below. She appears to fear nothing so much as the noise of the outer world, and tends the sick with assiduity when not kept by personal suffering in her cell. She is in ignorance of everything going on at Lourdes and of the pilgrimage; never hears nor asks about anything; has sat times out of number for her portrait, but never cares to look at them when the sittings are over.

Living Veterans.

From the London Daily News.

The public is probably not aware that of the present Colonels in Her Majesty's regiments at least eighteen were at Waterloo. But the history of the service of many of them does not begin here. We are accustomed to look back upon Quatre Bras and Waterloo as the scene of the exploits of our oldest veterans; and the interest occasioned by the discovery of another "Waterloo hero" in some little village testifies to the regard which the country has for those who fought for it in the old time. When we look at this semi-biographical lists of Colonels, however, we must begin with an earlier date. We get back to the stirring scenes of Badajoz, of Vittoria, of Ciudad Rodrigo. We find officers, who, like General Fitzgerald, had their first commissions in 1793, just after the first coalition against France had been declared. If the battles of the Nile, of Copenhagen, and of Trafalgar, could, by any means have been added to these lists of battles on land, we should have, indeed, a noble record of one period of our national career; but even as they stand, the exploits of our army are as numerous as they are varied in scene. Take, for example, the case of the Colonel of the First Dragoon Guards, General Sir James Jackson, who received his first commission in 1806. He served in the Peninsular War from 1809 to 1814, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees and Nivelle. At Nive he was wounded. He was at Waterloo, and with the Occupation Army in France. Then we find him serving in India, then in Arabia, and finally appearing as Commander of the Forces at the Cape from 1854 to 1859. The Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Sir W. Gomm, who was an ensign in 1794,—just seventy-eight years ago,—and who is now to become Constable of the Tower, in succession to Sir George Pollock, furnishes the following scrap of biography: "Served on the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, including two actions; in France and Spain, in 1800; in Hanover, 1805, and Siege of Copenhagen in 1807; Peninsular Campaigns, 1808-9; present at the battles of Roleia Vimiera and Corunna; expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing in 1809, Peninsula, 1810, including battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive, and investment of Bayonne; campaign of 1815; present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo." Of Lieutenant General Law, Colonel of the 71st Foot, the official biography says: "Sir John Moore, at the action of Lugo, and at the battle of Corunna; expedition to Walcheren; served in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1814 at at Tarbes Vedras, Badajoz (wounded), battle of Nive, Pyrenees, &c., &c.; served in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo (severely wounded); served three years in the Army of Occupation in France." Not the least curious feature of these statements is the number of wounds these veteran heroes have survived to so great an age. The Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, General Sir Charles Yorke, was wounded at Nivelle; he was severely wounded at Orthes; at Badajoz he was again wounded. The Marquis of Tweeddale, Colonel of the Second Life Guards, was wounded at Vittoria, at Busaco, and in the American war. The Colonel of the Sixteenth Foot, Lieutenant General Macdonald, after having served in Hanover in 1805, in Sicily in 1806-10, in Spain in 1812, and in Canada in 1814, found himself in the Waterloo campaign. At the great battle he was wounded no fewer than times—"in the leg, in the neck, and through the body, wounding the lungs."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Farmer Looking Around and Taking an Active Part in the World's Movements—The Credit System—Purchase of Lightning Rods—The Prospect Ahead—The Outlook.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 2, 1872.

There is evidently an uprising of the farmers,—a firm determination to right some of the wrongs that have been, and that are yet, inflicted upon them. While the farmer is the hardest-worked and the closest-economizer in regard to his own person, yet he is so fleeced by other classes that he makes but slow progress in accumulating wealth; and, now that so many new conditions are presented to him, he must arouse himself from the old torpor that allowed the world to pass him by unheeded, and take his place in the moving panorama of the world's progress. He is beginning to read the daily papers, and has learned that there is a telegraph, and that railroads have something to do with the profits of his toil, and the product of his broad acres.

Last week, a Convention of farmers, or rather delegates from Farmers' Clubs and Granges of Husbandry, was held at Kewaunee, in Henry County. The numbers were not large, but they were men of intelligence, and those who are not to be put aside from their purpose. They had no intention to interfere with other industrial pursuits, but met for the purpose of investigating the causes that are, at this time, so active in absorbing the profits of farm products.

This Convention was presided over by Senator Whiting, a farmer of Bureau County, and one who has done much to change the laws in regard to rural affairs. The subjects discussed were:

"How can farmers, through their clubs and other organizations, accomplish a saving to their members in purchasing, selling, and in transportation? And what other benefits are attainable through Farmers' Clubs and kindred organizations?"

Co-operation in the selling and the buying appeared to be the most practicable. In order to accomplish this, one member of each club could attend to these duties, at a comparatively small cost.

Railroad transportation was a more difficult knot to unravel; but the Railroad Commissioners were urged to have the Courts settle the law in regard to this matter, so that we may know the exact relations that the former bear to those roads; and that such legislation may be had as will clearly define the rights of both parties.

THE TARIFF

on salt, iron, lumber, etc., was also discussed, and its obnoxious features shown up. The remedy for these was, of course, at the ballot-box,—a place where men high in office are sometimes taught useful lessons.

The last session of our Legislature had done many good things, but there were many more that needed attention; and, when farmers acted in concert for themselves, and allowed of no dictation by professed political shysters, they would accomplish all that is due them.

It was proposed by some that the offices should be filled from the ranks of business men, and not, as now, mainly from the law and other professions. These make trading politicians, who have more regard for their own pockets than for the good of the people. It was more than hinted that these farmers' organizations might take political matters in their own hands, in the course of the next year, or so soon as a more general organization can be effected; as that appears to be the true way in which to reach some of the causes operating against this most useful of all the industries.

A State Committee was appointed, and we may look for some more efficient action in this connection.

That the lawyers, as a class, have made themselves obnoxious to the farmers as politicians, is too apparent to need contradiction; and yet no man can be more useful than a good, honest lawyer as a legislator, but too many of the shyster class have, by hook or by crook, twisted themselves into places of trust, and these places they have used for personal ends. These discussions will, no doubt, prove useful in giving the farmer a more correct idea of the causes that make or mar his fortune. That the farmer needs a better business education is quite as apparent as any lost in regard to the crops. The farmer of to-day must know what crops will pay the best, taking his soil, climate, distance to market, and other conditions into consideration; and then he must know how and whom to sell. But one of the great stumbling blocks of the farmer is

THE CREDIT SYSTEM,

that entices him into debt, and compels him to sell at a time when his farm-work is pressing upon him. Yesterday, I was at one of our depot-markets, and saw many loads of new corn sold at 20 cents per bushel of 75 pounds, and, in case not pretty dry, 80 pounds was expected. Knowing that the husking was pressing hard for more labor, I made the inquiry why so much corn came to market at so unseasonable a period. One man had a sewing machine note due, that would swallow up 375 bushels, and which would occupy seven and a half days in the moving, at this very pressing time for labor. The man appeared to be satisfied, though it was at a great sacrifice. He was waiting his turn for unloading, and I said to him, This is a little rough, and will carry your husking into the cold weather. "I have a 100 acres that will turn at least 6,000 bushels, and to put that into the crib is not a small matter." Suppose you had done without the machine the past year, and hired your sewing done, would it not have been cheaper? "Yes, as it has turned out; but you see that, when the agent came along, corn was worth 40 cents, and it would have taken less than 200 bushels to have paid the debt, or just one-half of the present rate; and then I could have it a year without interest, and Mary was so pleased with the idea of having the machine; but, after all, it was a bad business. The agent said that they could not be purchased at less than that for cash." Do you suppose that the agent told the truth? "No, he did not; for James Marsden bought the same kind for $65, with a discount of 25 per cent for cash, which made it $48.75, with $1.50 for freight, or just $50.25. He sent to a friend in the city, who did the business for him, and who wrote him that they ought to be sold for $30 at the outside; but that don't help me now, for I have the note to pay; but I shall give no more such notes." What do you think of the Farmers' Clubs selling their own products and buying their lumber, salt, coal, and implements, at much reduced rates, paying cash at the time of purchase? "Don't think it can be done, for we don't have the money, and we must go to the dealers for these things, and get short credit." Let us see how that is. You will use in the next six months ten tons of coal. You pay, you say, $4.50 per ton to the dealer. Now, coal at the mines is worth $1.60 a ton at wholesale, and the freight, by the car-load of ten tons, is $2 per ton; total, $3.60, or a saving of 90 cents a ton, or a saving of 20 per cent, or one ton in five. You say there are ten families in your neighborhood who use the same amount of coal; the saving would be to each $9. We will now suppose that you ten agree to make the purchase of ten car-loads, which you can do at dealers' rates. You have no ready cash. Well, you have corn, and you can husk a load of corn of twenty-five bushels, and take it to the depot, and return with a ton of coal the same day. Very well. At this rate, you can husk and market 250 bushels of corn, and haul ten tons of coal in ten days, and you will have saved $9.00 in the purchase, or equal to an advance of nearly 5 cents a bushel on your corn. You see that it is the purchasing power of corn that gives it value. It is not probable that corn will advance much, if any, during the winter, while coal is very liable to go up a dollar or two. We will now suppose that you ten farmers have the coal ordered, a car a day. Then each one takes a load of coal from this coal to-day for A, taking a load of corn to the depot, and the next day each take a load to B; and so on, until the ten have each a car load. There is no dividing of the load, no profits to the dealer, and no need of a middle man and no occasion for credit. The coal is not to be hauled on cold days during the winter, or when the roads are bad, and then it is paid for, and the $9.00 saved will purchase many comforts for the family. What is true of coal is true of many other things on which a like saving may be made.

PURCHASE OF LIGHTNING-RODS.

Just at that time, Peter Smith drove up with a load. Peter is an old schoolmate; we used to sit on the same old puncheon seat in the old log school-house, and take our weekly whippings together; for, in those days, schools were run on the whipping plan. "Why, Peter, you hauling corn, when you ought to be home husking?" "Well, old fellow, the fact is, one of those confounded lightning-rod men came it over me a year ago, and he holds my note for $42.20 for a rod. You know I put up a new kitchen last year, and just as I had it ready for use, Mr. Lightning-Man came along, and just talked me into the idea that my old, rusty iron rods were not safe, and that I had better put up good copper rods, that would never rust out, and which would always be reliable. The fellow said that these hollow copper rods would carry more lightning, pound to pound, than any other metal; and then my old woman wanted the new rod, for she is terribly afraid of lightning. Two hundred and thirty-two bushels of corn will just pay that note, with the interest at 10 per cent." Well, Peter, what do you think of the prospect ahead? Are we to have better times? "Not just yet, for we must put all these useful lessons to some account. Do you suppose any pedler can get my note now? No, sir, that thing is played out, and, after this time, I shall pay cash, or do without the goods and merchandise. But I will tell you, old schoolmate, that there are some worse things than these pedlers; it is the transportation lines, the great rings of trade, and the trades-unions; these are what are playing the mischief. Last year, two of my boys wanted to learn trades, but they could get no situation, though they are stout, industrious boys; and to-day they are working out as farm-hands at $20 a month, while George Blum, a neighbor's boy, is laying brick at three times the wages, and work no harder. Next spring, they intend to tend masons for two or three months, and get a general insight into the business, and after that will try their hands on cellar-walls and other cheap structures, and thus in time 'steal the trade,' for there is only now and then an opportunity to learn it; in short, they are shut out. We must have a change in these things, for now the skilled mechanic obtains three times as much for his labor as the skilled farmer. We are now the hewers of wood and drawers of water to all the other industries, and we should not rest satisfied until labor on the farm is of the same value as labor in the shop. I must hire out three of my full-grown boys to offset the wages of a carpenter, a mason, or other skilled workmen; and my boys are skilled farmers,—that is, they can do all the manual work of the farm in the most workmanlike manner. I do not think that I am unreasonable; but I again repeat that these things are beginning to work their own cure."

THE OUTLOOK.

I drove home slowly, for I was musing over this condition of things. The better education was bringing new wants, and making broader demands for the gratification of those wants. The old income, the old wages, and the old-time prices for farm products, are inadequate to meet these new demands. Shall we sell our farms, go into mechanical trades, purchase railroad stock, loan our money at 2 per cent a month, get a situation as railroad conductor, mail agent, expressman, or clerk it in some office, or go into politics and take our chances in the general scramble? All of these things came into review, and then we thought of a quiet home on the farm, and how we would dignify labor by a better system of farming.

All business must have its ups and downs, its expansions and contractions, the pulling down and the building up, and farming is no exception to the rule. The money market is tight simply from overdrawing our incomes, and we must borrow to meet the deficiency. If we live too fast this year, we must live slow the next. If the vessel-owner is getting rich out of this crop, competition will bring down his prices the next. If the railroad monopoly grinds too fine, we must meet it in a legitimate manner, for all these great public institutions must be made to work at a fair price. If individuals cannot afford to meet them in the Courts, the State must do so. There must be a reform, for the world's trade must be open alike to the producer and to the consumer; and, so long as we have the press and the rostrum, we may hope to combat error and hold monopolies at bay. RURAL.

COD FISHERIES.

The Supply in Canadian and Newfoundland Waters.

From the Toronto Leader.

Fears are sometimes expressed that Canada's and Newfoundland's great staple, the cod fisheries, will, in time, become exhausted, and the enormous fish colonies around the shores will, by overfishing, become so reduced in numbers that the toils of the fisherman will cease to be remunerative. Already, it is asserted by some, our fishing grounds are falling off in productiveness, and while the number of fishermen are increasing, the cod and seals are decreasing. We believe there is no foundation, in fact, for such an opinion. The quantity of fish taken out of the sea by the hands of men is so small, in proportion to the whole or to the numbers destroyed by their natural enemies, that the abstraction could make little or no impression on the immense shoals in the ocean. The fecundity of fish is enormous, and is Nature's compensation for the immense waste of life through the cannibal propensities of the fish world. In the world of waters it would seem as if shoals of one species of fish had no other object in life than to chase another with a view to eat them, but in proportion to the destruction thus carried on is the power of reproduction with which they are endowed. Perhaps sixty or seventy millions of codfish are taken from the sea annually by the toilers of the sea around the shores of New Foundland. But what is the quantity when we consider that the cod yields three millions and a half of eggs each season, and that even eight millions have been found in the roe of a single cod! Other fish, though not equalling the cod, are also wonderfully reproductive. A herring six or seven ounces in weight is provided with about 30,000 ovaria. After making all reasonable allowances for the destruction of eggs and of the young, it has been calculated that in three years a single pair of herrings would produce 154,000,000. Buffon said that if a pair of herrings were left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years they would yield a fish bulk equal to the whole of the globe on which we live. The cod far surpass the herring in fecundity. Nothing can compare with the prolific power of fish in any other species of animals, except, perhaps, the white ant, which produces eggs at the rate of fifty per minute, and goes on laying for a period of unknown duration. The common domestic bug, against which popular prejudice is so strongly pronounced, has great reproductive powers, as it is said to become a great grandmother in twenty-four hours. It is nothing, however, to the house-fly, which produces twenty millions of eggs in a season, or the little aphides of the garden, one of which produces a hundred thousand millions of young.

In the case of one of our cod that yields three millions and a half of eggs in a season, of course vast numbers never come to life at all, either from the want of the fructifying power, or from being devoured by enemies. Then of the eggs that ripen, it has been calculated that 90 per cent of the young fish perish before they are 6 months old. Were it not for this destruction of life, fish would so multiply that it would be impossible for a boat to move in the sea. Fish prey extensively upon each other, indeed the very element in which they move, is, in a sense, a great mass of living matter, and it doubtless affords, by means of minute animals, a wonderful source of supply.

A New Spirit.

An enterprising member of the French clergy, impelled, no doubt, by the success which has attended the sale of Benedictine, Trappistine, Chartreuse, and other monasterial liqueurs, has availed himself of the publicity which recent proceedings have given to the grotto at Lourdes to advertise a new spirit, which, taken internally, will be as beneficial to the patient as the waters of the grotto when applied externally. In a prospectus headed "A Notre Dame de Lourdes," this liqueur, which he has baptized "L'Immortelle," is announced to be made from the water of the miraculous fountain at Lourdes, with an admixture of plants and fruits from the splendid valleys of Luchon, Eaux-Bonnes, Cauterets, &c. "It possesses, in addition to an exquisite perfume, qualities which render it a very valuable hygienic. Taken before a meal, it gives an appetite, but, instead of having a brutalizing and lethal effect like absinthe, it opens up the channels of the soul. Taken after food, it perfumes the mouth, accellerates the digestion, and creates a feeling of comfort greater than can be obtained from the best cognac or the most delicious Chartreuse. The most stubborn palate, the most ruined of stomachs, cannot but derive immediate benefit from this incomparable liqueur."

Food—Price and Consumption.

An article in a German newspaper makes known, by carefully selected statistics, the great increase that has taken place of late years in most European countries in the consumption of articles of food and drink which our grandfathers regarded as luxuries. In Prussia the yearly consumption of meat per head had advanced from 33 pounds in 1806 to 40 pounds in 1849, brandy had grown from 3 quarts to 8, and wine from ¾ quart to 2 quarts. The increase in sugar, again, was from 1½ pounds to 7 pounds, and in coffee from 2-3 pound to 4 pounds. These figures do not bring us to the latest times, but the increase has been even in a greater ratio during the years since 1849. Thus, Kolb estimates the total consumption of sugar per head of the population in the area of the Zollverein for the year 1850 at 7.87 lb., and in the year 1864 it had advanced to 9.23 lb. The annual consumption of the population of London is given, on the authority of the *Economist*, as follows: In the year 1843, sugar, 16.54 lb.; tea, 1.47 lb.; cocoa, 0.09 lb.; wine, [illegible] gallon; spirits, 0.87 gallon. In the year [illegible], sugar, 41.17 lb.; tea, 3.26 lb.; cocoa, [illegible] lb.; wine, 0.40 gallon; spirits, 0.89 gallon. The [illegible] consumption of France per head is 7.4 kilogrammes, that of Prussia, 3.75; Austria, [illegible]; Russia, 1.2; Holland, 7.03; Belgium, 4.06; while England stands at 19.88 kilogrammes. It is the same with tea. England also uses above half as much silk as the whole of the rest of Europe.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Nearly all the medical staff and nurses of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, at New York, have resigned.

—The long drought at LaSalle, Ill., came to an end on Monday, and considerable rain fell.

—The wagon manufactory of Bassett & Co., at Knoxville, Ill., was burned, with its entire stock, last Monday night, and also one dwelling house. The loss is $75,000, with no insurance.

—The insurance on the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Steam Cooper Shops, burned on Sunday morning, was $4,000, each, in the Franklin, of Wheeling; the Home, of Columbus, and the North Missouri.

—Accounts from Goldsboro, N. C., say that during a performance of Robinson's Circus, near there, an old colored woman, while looking on from the outside, fell into a disused well. The watchman of the circus, who ran to the spot, accidentally let fall his lantern, when, instantly, the whole void was one sheet of roaring flames. Subsequently an employe of the exhibition descended and brought up the woman, who soon expired. The rescuer himself is at the point of death.

—The arrest is announced of W. H. Thompson, *alias* Mixley, who murdered John Martin, in Bowling Green, Ky., two years ago. He gave bail in bonds of $4,000, which he forfeited, and has been travelling in the West with a minstrel company since.

—At Memphis, Tenn., Monday evening, Esquire R. B. Miller and D. P. Robeson, late Assistant Superintendent of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, became involved in a political dispute, which resulted in Miller shooting Robeson in the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. Miller surrendered himself and was admitted to bail.

—Forty-eight cases of small-pox are officially reported in Lexington, Ky.

—A firm at Ilion, N. Y., have undertaken the manufacture of a steam street-car, and one is now in successful operation.

—"What shall be done with the Mill Creek Valley?" is the question that agitates Cincinnati at present.

—A gentleman will, when the new county buildings are occupied, present to the New Haven County bar a law-library worth $10,000.

—A Mrs. Jones, at Cambria, Ia., fell dead on seeing her little son sitting at the top of the staging of a newly-built wind-mill, to which dangerous perch he had climbed.

—Another horrible English murder is announced. An Islington mother sharpened a carving-knife on the fire-poker, and then cut the throat of her little girl as it lay asleep.

—Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures, "The Baptismal Font" and the "Lion and the Lamb," have been purchased by the Queen. The first-named work is to be engraved.

—Miss Nellie Margach, of Meadville, Pa., fired a revolver at a mark and hit herself. She is evidently not a success in pistol practice, but would probably shine as a boomerangist with very little instruction.

—The Russian Empire, including Poland and Finland, foots up 71,207,794 inhabitants.

—In Marseilles, recently, a young girl named Irma Gras, a very handsome brunette, assassinated her lover because he refused to buy her a gold watch. To the general astonishment of the court and audience, the jury acquitted her. Extenuating circumstances.

—The displeasure of the Austrian Government with certain American journals, it is said in Vienna, will probably lead to the imposition of five cents on every issue of political papers published in the United States.

—Vermont proposes to have more public libraries, and to this end a scheme is before the Legislature which recommends the appropriation of $150,000 for this purpose. The fund is to be distributed among the towns according to their populations, each town to provide a suitable building, and all to be subject to the Trustees of the State Library, the whole scheme to be voted on by the towns at the annual March meetings.

—Ten of our American cities have Mercantile Library Associations, with an aggregate membership of upwards of 200,000, and an ownership of 600,000 volumes. The Philadelphia Mercantile Library has 11,786 members, 66,874 volumes, and an annual income of $39,000. New York has an association numbering 10,413 members and owning 137,200 volumes. Similar associations in Brooklyn own 41,000 volumes; in Cincinnati, 33,000; in Pittsburgh, 10,970; in St. Louis, 34,798; in Boston, 34,799; in San Francisco, 30,000; in Baltimore, 25,800. To these may be added the Boston Public Library, which is free to all residents of the city, and contains 102,958 volumes.

—Mrs. Charles Wallace, the wife of a merchant at Richmond, Virginia, has become editor of the *Old Dominion Magazine*, which professes the intention, if properly sustained, of giving employment to old gentlemen and old ladies who are now starving because they have no employment for their pens, which could alone yield them a support, and of opening a way of independence to the gifted youth of our land, who otherwise must become "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

—Mrs. Emma Oiler, of Garnett, Kan., was washing shirts the other day in her back porch, when she received a letter from her uncle, saying she was one of several heirs to $3,000,000 in Scotland. Washing day was postponed.

—The latest Eastern burglary involved the deportation of a church-organ, which had all the requisite stops except "stop thief."

—A duel that was to have come off near Augusta, Ga., last Wednesday, between T. W. Richter and R. H. Lampkin, of Atlanta, was referred at the last moment to a Board of Honor. An Augusta paper says: "The Board retired to a house near the dueling ground, and, after some time spent in consultation, arranged the basis of a settlement honorable to both parties. This was submitted to the seconds, who, after consultation with their principals, accepted it in their behalf."

PERSONAL.

Stephen Pearl Andrews, of the Woodhull-Claflin concern, is out on $2,500 bail.

—Pere Hyacinthe and wife are about to take up their permanent residence in Munich.

—John B. Dillon is engaged in collecting materials for a history of the Mississippi Valley.

—The Prince de Joinville suggests to crown the new Vendome Column with the simple statue of a French soldier.

—It is said that Roebuck will again stand as a candidate for Parliament at Sheffield.

—The paintings which adorn the parlor walls of Mr. Justice Strong's house in Washington are the work of the fair hands of his four fair daughters.

—Harvey, son of Mr. Young, formerly proprietor of the *Albion* newspaper in New York, died recently from a pistol-wound, self-inflicted.

—Colonel Blanton Duncan does not go to the Sunny South to spend the winter, but will remain in "Old Kentuck," and publish a Sunday paper.

—Mr. Thomas Moran's painting of the Yellowstone Canon has been placed in position in the Capitol building at Washington. It hangs opposite the stairway at the west of the Senate Chamber.

—Captain M. R. Green, of the ill-fated steamer Missouri, at one time commanded a steamer running between Albany and New York. When the United States Mail Service to Brazil was instituted, he was elected to command the Havana, which made the first trip in that service. He was subsequently transferred to the steamer Eagle, of the New York and Havana Line, which was wrecked in a storm off Cape Hatteras.

—Carlotta, ex-Empress of Mexico, will have a fortune of $5,000,000 to be inherited by her brothers, the King of Belgium, and the Count of Flanders. This she inherited from her father, Leopold I. of Belgium.

—Rumor has it that Courbet, the celebrated French artist, who—as a member of the Paris Commune—ordered the Vendome Column to be torn down, has become a confirmed hypochondriac, and has entered the famous Convent of the Trappists.

A private letter from Paris says of Mr. Sumner: "His health is much improved since his arrival in Paris, three weeks ago, and he is in good spirits, but overrates, it seems to me, the benefit he has received from mere rest,—rates it, I mean, as being more thorough and likely to be more lasting than it is or can be."

THE LAW COURT[S]

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The taking of evidence in the m[atter of] L. Chandler, in bankruptcy, on [behalf] of Frank Chandler, as to the recov[ery of] stock placed in the hands of Mr. [...] secure that gentleman against a[ny loss he] might sustain as bail for said bankr[upt ...] istrator, was continued yesterday. [Nothing was] elicited further than has already be[en published] in THE TRIBUNE.

In the matter of Springler et al[...] several parties met the Register pu[rsuant to no]tice, but no business was done, and [the matter was] adjourned, subject to call.

There was no business in any o[f the courts] yesterday, with the exception of th[e following] few new suits, which are subjoined.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW SUITS.

4,758—Patrick Gallagher v. Fr[...] application for a *capias* on the grou[nd of ass]ault; damages laid at $500. 4,759—[...] Henry Fuller; assumpsit, $1,50[0] [...] Alexander and Perkins, attorneys. [...] her declaration states that she ag[reed to per]form for defendants', Wood's M[useum Com]pany, for $15 per week, from the 1st [...] 1869, but was refused employ[ment when] the time came, thereby [losing the] chance of an engagement els[ewhere for] that season; whereby she sustaine[d damages] estimated at $1,500. 4,760—J. G. [...] & G. W. Fuller; debt, $5,000; same [...] This is an action to recover a ju[dgment of] $3,880, which defendant, H. Fuller, [...] the Supreme Court, giving an appeal [bond sub]scribed to by himself and the defend[ant G. W.] Fuller, for $5,000, which judgment w[as affirmed] by the Supreme Court, and [has not] since been paid. 4,761—Fried[...] Roebbelen v. Max Mendel; bill [for settle]ment of partnership; Philip Stein[...] 4,762—H. J. Christoph v. the firm [of ...] Newburg & Son; assumpsit, $1,000; [...] & Pence, attorneys. 4,763—John H[...] St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern [...] appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NEW SUITS.

41,140—John M. v. Kate C. Jackson[...] desertion; marriage in 1858, and d[esertion in] 1868. 41,141—Blymer, Day & Co. [v.] Henry H. Koon; assumpsit, $3,000; [...] Sturges, attorney.

THE CHICAGO LAW INSTITU[TE].

Annual Meeting—Reports of the [Secre]tary, Librarian, and Tr[easurer]—Election of Officers—Histor[y of the] Law Institute.

The Chicago Law Institute held [its annual] meeting on Monday. Hon. Elliott B[...] the President, made an address, revi[ewing the] work of the year. The reports of the [...] and Librarian showed that already t[he library] contained 3,850 volumes, of which [...] purchased, and 2,274 donated. There [were ...] volumes of American reports, repres[enting all] the States of the Union, except Delaw[are, Flor]ida, Texas, New Jersey, North Carolin[a] and Maryland. Of these, 851 were p[urchased] and 914 donated. There were 487 [volumes] of English reports, of which 319 were [purchased] and 168 donated. Of 524 volumes of t[...] 329 were purchased and 195 donated. T[here were] purchased in all 1,499 volumes; dona[ted ...] and 38 volumes were saved from the ol[d library,] making a total of 2,814 volumes, equal [to three-]fourths of the number in the former c[...] The Treasurer's report for the year s[hows re]ceipts, $1,457.83; expenditures, $10,721[...] ing on hand a balance of $736.13. The [mem]bers paid assessments and d[ues] amou[nting to] $9,782.83, and the new members $1,0[...] number of members is 277, of which [...] during the year. It was decided to asse[ss] each member, the estimated receipt[s ...] $9,000.

The following officers were elected:

President—Elliott B. Anthony.
First Vice President—E. F. Runyan.
Second Vice President—Lambert Tree.
Librarian—Julius Rosenthal.
Treasurer—O. H. Horton.
Secretary—Charles M. Sturges.
Managers—Thomas Hoyne, B. F. Ayer, D[...] W. O. Goudy, William H. King, Melville W. [...] F. Clarkson, J. J. Knickerbocker, James L. H[...]

The President was authorized to ap[point a] committee to carry out the provisions [of the] following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Instit[ute that] there ought to be such a change in the mod[e of re]porting and publishing the decisions of the [Supreme] Court as will secure speedier and cheaper pu[blication] of the reports, and that our representatives in [the Leg]islature be requested to advocate and prom[ote such] change.

The institute adjourned, and a meeti[ng was] held to consider the propriety of establi[shing a] Bar Association similar to that in New [York.] The following named gentlemen we[re ap]pointed a committee to carry out the [move]ment: E. B. Thurman, E. W. McCagg[...] Clarkson, M. W. Fuller, J. A. Sleeper.

The Law Institute was organized many [years] ago under a special act of the Legislature, [to es]tablish a library for the use of the me[mbers,] the use of the books being granted free [to law]yers from other places visiting the city. [It oc]cupied rooms in the old Court House, doi[ng the] law business of the county in lieu of rent[. Ef]forts will be made to have rooms in th[e new] Court House set apart for the use of [the li]brary. In the course of a year or two the [Insti]tute will have as many volumes in its sh[elves] and be more flourishing than ever before.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent[—157] Deaths in Seven Days—The Small-P[ox on] the Increase.

There was no meeting of the Board of H[ealth] yesterday, but a synopsis of the weekly rep[ort of] the Sanitary Superintendent is subjoined: [The] number of deaths for the week ending [...] was 157, a decrease of three from the prec[eding] week; of these 89 were males, and 68 fem[ales;] under one year, 33; from one to two[, ...;] two to three, 8; three to four, 6; [four] to five, 1; five to ten, 11; te[n to] twenty, 12; twenty to thirty, 18; [thirty] to forty, 17; forty to fifty, 14; fifty to sixt[y, ...;] sixty to seventy, 8; seventy to eighty, 6; [eighty] to ninety, 1. Pneumonia caused the dea[th of] 14, convulsions of 13, consumption of 12, [...] of 28, small-pox of 4. The nativities of th[e de]ceased were: Bohemia, 2; Canada, 1; Chi[cago,] 13; foreign Chicago, 49; other parts of U[nited] States, 18; England, 8; France, 1; Germany[, ...;] Holland, 1; Ireland, 19; Norway, 3; Scotland[, ...;] Sweden, 3; Wales, 1; unknown, 1. The [mean] temperature for the week was 49 deg. Infa[nt] life suffered less than last week.

The mortality, by wards, was as follows: [First] Ward, 0; Second, 1; Third, 3; Fourth, 3; [Fifth,] 3; Sixth, 16; Seventh, 19; Eighth, 12; N[inth,] 10; Tenth, 7; Eleventh, 6; Twelfth, 5; [Thir]teenth, 2; Fourteenth, 3; Fifteenth, 27; [Six]teenth, 7; Seventeenth, 7; Eighteenth, 8; [Nine]teenth, 0; Twentieth, 0.

Cases of small-pox were reported on the [fol]lowing streets: West Jackson, Milwaukee [Ave]nue, South Desplaines, West Kinzie, Ma[...] South Jefferson, West Harrison, State, Geo[...] Wade, South Halsted, Fourth, North Un[ion,] West Erie, Foster, West Polk, Fry, Indi[ana,] Ladin, Pearce, West Lake, Arnold, West Indi[ana,] Wright. The increase in the number of inf[ect]ed houses is great, but the deaths are less [than] for the last four weeks. It will be observed [that] nearly all the cases reported are in the West [Di]vision north of Twelfth street. One of [the] causes of the spread of the disease, as the S[ani]tary Superintendent asserts, is the difficulty [the] Health authorities have had with parties li[ving] on Desplaines street, they having not comp[lied] with the regulations of the Board. Six s[uits] were brought last week against the offende[rs,] and they were fined by Justice Banyon. Th[ere] is every reason to expect an increase of the p[es]tilence unless the most stringent measures [are] adopted.

The Health Officer's report shows that 341 [no]tices were served, and 443 nuisances aba[ted] during the week.

Paintings Not Copyrighted.

From the Boston Commonwealth, Nov. 2.

Arthur Parton, an artist of New York, so[ld,] some years since, a small painting, called t[he] "Close of Day," to a gentleman in Connectic[ut,] who, in his turn, sold it to De Vries, the Bost[on] art-dealer. It was sold by Mr. Parton in t[he] usual way—without conditions other than c[ash] on delivery; and again it was sold without a[ny] stipulation whatever by the art-dealer. T[he] last purchaser was Mr. Louis Prang, who repr[o]duced it in chromo with the knowledge of [Mr.] Parton, who made no objection, but, on its pu[b]lication, entered a claim for copyright. As [Mr.] Prang had already paid the full value of t[he] painting he declined to accede to this new d[e]mand; whereupon a suit was entered to comp[el] the recognition of the artist's claim. Jud[ge] Clifford, of the United States Circuit Court, a[...]

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NOTES OF INTEREST.

The taking of evidence in the matter of Peyton L. Chandler, in bankruptcy, on the petition of Frank Chandler, as to the recovery of railroad stock placed in the hands of Mr. Blackstone, to secure that gentleman against any losses he might sustain as bail for said bankrupt as administrator, was continued yesterday. Nothing was elicited further than has already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

In the matter of Springler et al., bankrupts, several parties met the Register pursuant to notice, but no business was done, and the meeting adjourned, subject to call.

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Cases of small-pox were reported on the following streets: West Jackson, Milwaukee avenue, South Desplaines, West Kinzie, Mather, South Jefferson, West Harrison, State, George, Wade, South Halsted, Fourth, North Union, West Erie, Foster, West Polk, Fry, Indiana, Ladin, Pearce, West Lake, Arnold, West Indiana, Wright. The increase in the number of infected houses is great, but the deaths are less than for the last four weeks. It will be observed that nearly all the cases reported are in the West Division north of Twelfth street. One of the causes of the spread of the disease, as the Sanitary Superintendent asserts, is the difficulty the Health authorities have had with parties living on Desplaines street, they having not complied with the regulations of the Board. Six suits were brought last week against the offenders, and they were fined by Justice Banyon. There is every reason to expect an increase of the pestilence unless the most stringent measures are adopted.

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BASE BALL.

Close of the Championship (Professional) Season of 1872—The Boston Red Stockings Win the Whip Pennant.

From the New York World, Nov. 3.

The legitimate season of base ball closed on Friday last, and, though there may be a good many games played before the weather becomes so severe as to put a stop to play altogether, the games themselves will have no importance as not bearing in any degree on the championship question. It is safe to say that the past season has been a most successful one, inasmuch as it has increased the popularity of our national game wherever it has been played. To some of the clubs which entered the professional arena in the beginning of the season it has not been a financial success, but that was occasioned not by any lack of interest in the game on the part of its patrons, the public, but in consequence of the injudicious management on the part of the Directors or managers of some of the clubs. In 1871 base ball had acquired such a wide popularity that several of the professional clubs then in existence had made money, and the knowledge of this fact, more than any desire to still further popularize and foster the best interest of the game, aroused the "accursed thirst for gold," and induced many persons to believe that, by starting a professional nine, they had discovered a royal road to fortune. The consequence was, the demand for proficient players was considerably in excess of the supply, and the price of the article rose to a fictitious value. Men who would have been glad to have earned $15 or $20 a week by constant and hard work all the year through, found themselves suddenly of importance, and demanded and obtained salaries varying from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum for six months' work of the pleasantest and most health-giving description, and considered themselves insulted if they were offered such a paltry sum as $1,000 per annum. On the principle that one should make hay while the sun shines, these men were not to blame for getting as much money for their services as they could, and these persons who fancied that in our national game they had found a new El Dorado, closed with them on any terms, foolishly believing that if they had the best nine in the country they must make money. Before long, however, they found out their mistake. A notable instance of this was the Troy Club, the Directors of which engaged one of the strongest teams in the country at an almost fabulous expense. On paper the Troy nine certainly ought to have been second to no other nine in this country, but lack of discipline and proper training, combined with bad management on the part of the direction, soon told its tale, and instead of whipping all creation, or at least such portions of it as played base ball, they found themselves defeated by the Athletic, the Baltimore, the Boston, and the Mutual Clubs. The enormous cost of supporting such a team, besides the very considerable items of travelling expenses and hotel bills, added to their disappointment at their want of success in the field, proved too much for the weak-kneed Directory, and dissensions and bad feeling crept in among them, finally resulting in the bursting up of the club at the busiest and most remunerative part of the season. A somewhat similar fate attended the Cleveland, Mansfield, National, and Olympic Clubs, all of whom came to grief through want of proper management. Of the remaining clubs all have done well, although the enormous salaries paid to most of their players prevented much profit arising from the year's business. Of the six clubs which were in existence at the close of the season, the Bostons are entitled to the first place, and will, therefore, fly the championship pennant for 1873. For this honor the club is indebted not so much to the superior excellence of its players, individually, as to the watchfulness and never-ceasing energy and care of their Captain, Harry Wright. They undoubtedly possessed a strong nine, but they were no stronger than the nines of the Athletic, Baltimore, Cleveland, Mutual, and Troy Clubs, and it is due entirely to the discipline maintained and the admirable course of training by Harry Wright that they have achieved the honorable position of the "champions of the United States." Another feature, too, which is not the least honorable in the record of this club, is that, with one exception (and that one, too, the self-appointed organist of the club), no one has dared to cast the slightest breath of suspicion on the rectitude of its players. The Bostons have always been looked upon as "without fear and without reproach." Second in the scroll of fame follow the Mutuals, of New York, who have run a close race with the Bostons, and the Athletics and Baltimores follow next in the order named.

It would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory if the entire series of nine games had been played out between all the clubs, as no doubt there might have been some alteration in the positions of the contestants for the pennant, but a good deal of time was occupied by the long trip of the Bostons through the States, and the late base-ball tournament on the Union Ground. For the latter interruption to the progress of the championship contest, the New York and Brooklyn folks have reason to be very grateful to Mr. Cammeyer, whose energy, pluck, and liberality enabled them to witness a series of the finest played games which had been seen this season.

The following table will show the number of games won and lost with each other by the professional clubs in existence at the end of the season:

Clubs.	Athletic	Atlantic	Baltimore	Boston	Eckford	Mutual	Games Won.
Athletic	0	4	5	4	5	3	21
Atlantic	0	0	1	1	2	2	6
Baltimore	4	5	0	0	5	5	19
Boston	4	7	7	0	3	7	28
Eckford	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Mutual	6	6	4	2	5	0	23
Games lost	14	24	18	7	20	17	100

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

How Dealing in Human Flesh is Conducted on the Nile.

General Kirkham, the English Director of the Army of the King of Abyssinia, has supplied to the London *Daily Telegraph* some valuable information respecting the traffic in slaves still carried on between the interior of Africa and the Turkish Empire. He says:

"The Abyssinian Envoy estimates the number of slaves annually carried off from Africa to the Arab and Turkish markets at 80,000 to 90,000. These unhappy beings are taken away at ages ranging from 7 or 8 to 16 years, older men and women being found more troublesome than valuable to the dealer. They are brought down from the centre of the continent and the region of the White Nile to Kassala, and are hurried on to the slave market at Metemmeh, to be resold for shipment to Jedda. Foreign Consuls at Khartoum check, so far as they possibly can, the passage of slaves down the Nile; while Sir Samuel Baker's expedition has done much also to increase the difficulties which beset the transit of slaves along that route. The Shankelto country and that of Woolah Gallas are favorite grounds for the nefarious and infamous practice of the traffickers in human beings—these provinces being close to Bogos, through which district, since the annexation by the Khedhive slaves, can be safely passed to Massowah, thence to be shipped for the Arabian coast. Shankelto is a district bordering on Abyssinia proper, and is inhabited by a wandering tribe resembling gypsies, who are regarded as the Bedouins of Abyssinia. Shankelto, according to General Kirkham, belongs of right to Abyssinia; and about eighteen months ago, Prince Kassai had occasion to send down thither one of his Generals with a large force, completely to devastate the country for the murders that were frequently done there on his merchants and priests—there being churches there for the baptism of the people.

The following is the fashion in which the slave-dealers capture their victims: They go into a village, taking with them silks, or beads, or bits of tin and ornaments. They exchange these things for slaves or whatever they can get. The merchants send the slaves quietly away without much trouble, and eventually they are trained as Mussulmans. They are taken through Bogos to Massowah, and they are sent thence to Jedda, where they are sent to Turkey by land. As for price, if a female be of copper color and good features, she will bring as much as $140, or about £28,—that is, at the market in Metemmeh, which is a wholesale market. The retail price is according to the state of the market in the place to which they are first taken. When sold in the second market, they vary in price. If a man took a fancy to a female slave, he would perhaps give a hundred dollars more than another man. The Shankeltos and Gallas are much sought after for their beauty and for their superiority to the other tribes. A strong boy will sell for $90 to $100. The girls fetch more, because they are wanted for the harem. Traders will take away girls when they can get them. When a chief makes war on another he makes it an object to carry off as many girls as he can. He plunders the villages and kidnaps the younger natives and sells them, retaining the older ones to work as his own slaves. These people are subject to the Abyssinian King, when he finds it necessary to chastise them for misdeeds; but, of course, when his troops leave they are their own masters again. These things occur in a part of Abyssinia which the King claims, but not among his Christian subjects.

When asked whether he believed that all the 80,000 or 90,000 annual captives were taken in the war and sold by the chiefs who captured them to the traders, General Kirkham, in substance, answered: "No. You must understand that after Mr. Stanley returned from the discovery of Livingstone he brought much to light concerning the slave-trade of East Africa. Dr. Livingstone had also informed the Foreign Office as to the slave-trade going on in the interior. Her Majesty's gun-boats kept so close a watch that it was impossible to get slaves down to the coast direct; so they take them through Bogos. At the interview between the Sultan and Ismail Pasha, when the latter was made Khedive, an understanding was, I believe, come to respecting the slave-trade. The Mussulmans of Turkey and Egypt must have a supply of slaves to do their work—for the real Turks will not do any menial service. These 80,000 or 90,000 slaves are imported and brought up to the Mohammedan faith, and are employed in doing the dirty work. The slaves that are not taken in war are bartered for with the peasants, who will steal and sell them. Suppose you are a slave merchant, and I know where there are three or four good-looking girls—I steal them and sell them to you. One man, who may have children of his own, will go and steal the children of another person, as many as he may get. The trader has attendants with him, and mules and camels, and he knows how to get slaves and carry them off. The law is so strict, that any man, whether a Christian or Mohammedan, found in Abyssinia selling a slave, is hanged on the first tree, without judge or jury. Whoever catches him hangs him up, and there is no more about it; and there he stays until he falls away piece by piece. So long as Bogos was in the power of the King of Abyssinia, they could not go that way. If they were stopped there they would have to take another and a dangerous road across the wilderness. They are checked on the one hand by the British gun-boats off Zanzibar, and would be checked on the other by Bogos.

If a slave-dealer takes slaves from one village and carries them through another, the inhabitants of the second village have generally no chance to rescue them, because the leader's attendants are numerous and well armed. A single leader will buy, according to his means, from fifty to sixty slaves, and bring them through the country in that way. They do not bring down many at once for fear a white man should see them and give information against them, and then they would be stopped—because Ismail Pasha has ordered ostensibly that the slave trade shall be put down. General Kirkham is unreservedly of opinion that the Khedive secretly favors the slave-trade while outwardly disavowing it. The slaves are brought down to the coast from the Woolah Gallas country and the White Nile—about forty-eight or fifty days' journey from the coast. The better portion are treated very well on the way by the slave-dealers, because they fetch a better price. If the slave is of the Nubian race, he has to do all the dirty work for the others; he is considered of an inferior class, and does not fetch so much as the copper-colored. The Nubians are a flat-nosed, thick-lipped and curly-haired people. Strong Nubian girls for servants bring more than the boys. The Gallas are of a reddish copper color, some of them remarkable for beauty of form; and they fetch a very high price when they are taken to Turkey for the harem. These girls are taken so young that they hardly know their original country, and adopt the Mussulman faith. As to language, says General Kirkham, the trader speaks a kind of gibberish which the people understand. Of course, he knows the country well. No trader from England could go through there. There are, I suppose, about ten languages in those countries, all mixed up together. The King of Abyssinia speaks five. Girls and boys, when they are taken away, do not offer to make any resistance; they do not know anything about it. There are no traditions in their villages as to children being taken off by slave-dealers, or as to the inducements held out to them that they will be taken to a fine country where they can live at ease. I suppose I am one of their own countrymen; probably I have an enemy who has two or three children. I go quietly and take these children, and sell them to the slave-dealer, and he sends them away; the children are lost, and there is no more about it. There is great jealousy and suspicion between household and household; and it is thus that these feuds and thefts arise.' General Kirkham expresses a hope that the publication of these facts, confirming those made by Livingstone, Baker and Stanley, may more urgently than ever direct public attention to the iniquitous Nile slave-trade."

WOMEN AS ELECTORS.

Miss Susan B. Anthony and Two Others Registered—Twenty More Demanding that Their Names Be Placed on the Books.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, Nov. 2.

The question whether women shall be allowed to vote is not, it appears, to be discussed hereafter, but put to a practical test. Yesterday Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Charles Hebard and Mrs. Hannah L. Mosier, appeared before the Inspectors of Election in the Eighth Ward and asked to be registered. No objections were made and their names were placed on the books. At the First Ward registry Mrs. Amy Post and Mrs. Dr. Dutton applied for the same purpose, but were not so successful. However they were not given a direct refusal, but the Inspectors asked time till to-day to consider the subject.

To-day, the last in which persons can be registered, from ten to twenty ladies intend to apply at the Eighth, Third, and First Ward polling places to be registered, and, should they be met by a refusal, the question will be carried into the Courts, and Henry R. Selden or some other leading lawyer will be retained as counsel by the complainants, who have clubbed together to meet all expenses which may be necessary.

Miss Anthony, elated by her success in getting her name on the books, notified all of her friends to go and do likewise; and a combined movement will be made on the works of the Inspectors to-day.

Miss Anthony assures us that women in other cities have taken the same course she has, and that in Detroit a lady has voted at elections for the last two years. These ladies claim the right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, which, as it is short and may not be remembered by everybody, we herewith append. It reads:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The History of Baking.

In the first stage of the art of baking the use of the oven was unknown, and the cake, when properly kneaded, was baked upon a warm hearth or gridiron. Such was the bread of the Anglo-Saxons, and a literal proof of their baking before the fire is preserved in the accredited anecdote narrated in nearly every "History of England," wherein Alfred is said to have let the neatherd's loaves burn on the hearth, or on a stove. Indeed, the "bakestone" is among the earliest domestic contrivances, and was originally made of stone; hence its name. Saddleworth was long celebrated for the manufacture of these articles. In Wales and Yorkshire, when the week's baking runs short, it is still customary to supply the wants of the household by baking cakes upon an iron plate called a girdle, hence it is named girdle bread.

The earliest bakers were probably the monks, since bake houses were common appendages to monasteries and the Host, or consecrated bread, was baked by them with great ceremony. In a work dated A. D. 994, we find the following express charge given to the clergy: "And we charge you that the oblation (*i. e.*, the bread in the Eucharist) which we offer to God in that holy mystery, be either baked by yourselves or your servants in your presence." By a royal mandate of the 36th of Henry III., it is commanded that the bakers "do not impress their cakes with the sign of the cross, the *Agnus Dei*, or the name of Jesus Christ." In ancient times, bread consecrated by priests was sent as a present by the faithful to each other. Spiced loaves and "Symnel cakes," prepared of the finest flour, were presented by Bishops and priests to one another, with complimentary letters.

There can be but little doubt the *symnel*, or *simnel*, takes its origin from the Latin *simila*, as its synonym pervades most of our European languages. Thus we find the Teutonic element in the words *semmel brod* and the Swedish *simla*. In "Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary" the word is defined "a rich cake, generally made in three-cornered form—a plum cake with a raised crust." Wright, in his "Provincial Dictionary," derives it from the Anglo-Norman *simenel*, meaning a sort of cake made from fine flour. He makes the following quotation to elucidate his subject:

> I'll to the a *simnel* bring
> 'Gainst thou go a-mothering,
> So that when she blesses thee,
> Half that blessing thou'lt give me.—*Herrick.*

"Sodden bread, which he called simnels or cracknels, be verie unwholesome."—*Bulletin.*

THE SCANNELL VENDETTA.

A Man Deliberately Hunted to Death—Thomas Donoghue Murdered by John Scannell—Flight and Capture of the Assassin—An Angry Mob Endeavor to Lynch Him.

From the New York Times, Nov. 3.

The Scannell-Donoghue feud culminated last night in the murder of Thomas Donoghue by John Scannell, brother of Florence Scannell, who was shot several years ago in a bar-room fight. The result of this most bitter feud was not unexpected, as Donoghue was known to be in constant danger of his life at the hands of Scannell, who succeeded in shooting him last evening.

The origin of the difficulty between Thomas Donoghue and John Scannell was a local political squabble. During the fall of 1869, Florence Scannell was candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward against Nesbitt, the Tammany nominee. The factional feeling ran high between the two parties, and several rows occurred in consequence. Both of the Scannells were bad men, who, like too many of their class, depended upon the spoils of politics for their means of living. Once arrested for repeating at the election of 1868, Florence became famous for a time by his contumacious insolence before Congress, when summoned as a witness before the Committee investigating the election frauds in this city.

Thomas Donoghue kept a liquor store at the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue in the year 1869, and, being a member of the Tammany Committee and of the Americus Club, was naturally a warm supporter of Nesbitt. There was, apparently, no ill-blood between him and the Scannells, though the latter were frequently in the habit of "cleaning out" saloons supposed to be resorts for their political opponents, whenever their ruffianly instincts happened to prompt them to some desperate act of violence.

On the night of Dec. 3, 1869, the two Scannells, with a gang of a dozen followers, entered Donoghue's saloon, and started to enter an inner room, where there were several men seated. Donoghue was behind the bar, and, noticing the defiant attitude assumed by the Scannell party, called to those in the room to shut the door. Florence pushed it open, however, and his gang, producing huge clubs from under their coats, began an indiscriminate assault upon the inmates. A general battle ensued, and pistols were freely used, several persons being wounded. One of the bullets struck Florence Scannell in the back, lodging in the spinal column. He remained at Bellevue Hospital in a paralyzed condition until July 10, 1870, when death ensued. At the time of the tragedy it was generally believed that Florence was unintentionally wounded by his brother John during the fight, although the latter has always persisted in asserting that Donoghue had fired the fatal shot. This was combated by the friends of the accused, and they claimed that it was impossible for Donoghue to have shot Florence in the back, for he happened to be facing him at the time. Donoghue always denied that he had ever fired a pistol during the disturbance. When an inquest was held by Coroner Flynn, the bitter feeling manifested by John Scannell toward Donoghue was remarkable, as he at one time made an effort to shoot the latter in the presence of the Coroner and his jury. When he testified in the case, he distinctly affirmed that his brother had been shot by Donoghue, and was in a fearful rage when the Coroner and District Attorney released the prisoner on bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. So bitter were his expressions and his threats of vengeance, that Donoghue's friends removed him from the city until he was required for trial, a procedure that resulted in his honorable acquittal on the charge of murder.

The result seemed to infuriate John beyond all bounds, for he made no hesitation in announcing wherever he went that he would kill Donoghue on sight. Indeed, when at the death-bed of his brother, Florence, John made a vow that he would take a bloody revenge. That he fulfilled the oath is now seen. Indeed he made an effort once before, but did not succeed in the death of his proposed victim.

Scannell began his vendetta on the night of Sept. 13, 1870. Thomas Donoghue was walking up Third avenue with his cousin, when, at the corner of Seventeenth street, he was confronted by a man wearing an old slouched hat, and disguised by false whiskers. Donoghue recognized John Scannel through the disguise, and stepped back. Scannel at once drew a Derringer pistol and shot Donoghue through the left breast, inflicting what at that time was thought to be a fatal wound, but from which Donoghue subsequently recovered. Scannell fled through Seventeenth street, pursued by Sergeant Looney and Officer Burleigh, of the Eighteenth Precinct. He threw the derringer down an area, and in his flight discarded his hat, false whiskers, coat, and a brown wig. Running through Irving place, he escaped and fled the city. On the recovery of Donoghue, Scannel returned to the city from the village of Copake, on the Hudson, where he had been hiding, and surrendered himself to Captain Cameron, when he was held in $10,000 bail for trial, on a charge of felonious assault. Although indicted by the Grand Jury, he was never brought to the bar of the General Sessions, and since that time has quietly waited for an opportunity like that of last night to fulfil his deadly purpose.

The pool-selling had attracted some 300 or 400 men, representing all grades of society, to the saloon, who had come there to back their favorite candidates. Mr. Johnson had been selling large pools for about an hour, the chief speculators, being seated on rows of chairs, had been ranged around the auctioneer's desk, while the remainder of the company were standing around the bars, or quietly sitting at the several tables in the front part of the basement. The first intimation of a disturbance was the report of a single pistol shot, at which the whole company rushed *en masse* to the passage leading to the Broadway entrance to Apollo Hall. Every one present was panic-stricken, and in the struggle hats were smashed, clothing torn to shreds, and the majority of the tables, chairs and benches broken to pieces. Several persons were knocked down and trampled upon, and one named William McGee had his leg broken. All this happened in a few seconds, and in the meanwhile four other pistol-shots resounded through the building, and they, of course, increased the excitement, and caused those who were struggling to get out to increase their efforts. A cry of "pick-pockets" was also raised, when some of the sporting men present, who doubtless had large sums of money upon their persons, suddenly turned toward the Twenty-eighth street entrance, supposing that the pistol had been discharged by some confederates of the thieves, for the purpose of causing the panic. Simultaneously with this movement, several voices shouted, "It's all over now, but here's a man killed." Who he was or who was the assassin no one seemed to know; in fact, those who were seated near the door-way, within a few feet from where Donoghue fell, were as ignorant of the affair as those who were twenty yards distant. Several policemen and detectives were quickly on the spot, and, after the body of the deceased had been removed, made a thorough inspection of the premises, and carefully scrutinized the crowd, which had by this time considerably increased in numbers. One arrest was made, the police claiming that their prisoner was seen playing with a pistol as if he intended mischief, but, on being taken to the station house he was discharged, having given a satisfactory account of himself.

It was soon discovered that the murdered man was Donoghue, who, like the others in the place, had come to attend the selling of the pools. He had a short time before left a number of friends at the Fulton House, corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, and walked over to Johnson's establishment. At about 9½ o'clock, when the pool-selling was at its height, Donoghue was standing at the edge of the crowd near the door at the foot of the basement steps. While conversing with some friends, Donoghue noticed a man hurriedly descending the steps from the street. A glance at the figure of the newcomer satisfied him that his deadly and avowed enemy stood before him. The look of malignant hate and terrible resolve which disfigured the countenance of the assassin warned Donoghue to be on his guard, but before he could make the slightest attempt at defence or escape, the intruder, who proved to be John Scannell, whipped a revolver from his pocket and fired. The bullet struck Donoghue on the left side of the nose, near the eye, completely carrying away the bridge of the organ, and buried itself in the brain. The wounded man fell forward on his face on the floor, when Scannell deliberately fired four more shots in rapid succession at the body of his prostrate victim. He then sprang up the steps to the sidewalk on Twenty-eighth street, and, crossing Broadway, ran down Twenty-eighth street at the top of his speed. He was immediately followed by a crowd of excited men who had just realized what had occurred. Captain McElwain, of the Second Precinct Police, happened to be standing at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street at the time, and perceiving the flight of Scannell, joined in the pursuit. The fugitive then ran down to Fifth avenue, and along Fifth avenue to Twenty-ninth street, and suddenly turned up Twenty-ninth street toward Broadway, when Captain McElwain overtook him. Scannell turned round, and recognizing McElwain, who was a Sergeant in the Eighteenth Precinct when the first shooting occurred, said, "Oh! is it you Sergeant, or Captain, I suppose it is now? I am ready to go with you. Captain McElwain took hold of him and started to go to the station house with his prisoner. Scannell was breathless with excitement and exertion, and the perspiration was rolling down his face. They had gone but a few steps when they were surrounded by an excited crowd of the friends of Donoghue, who had witnessed the assassination, when an attempt was made to relieve Captain McElwain or his prisoner. Cries of "Shoot him," "Lynch him," resounded through the air, and Scannell would doubtless have at once expiated his crime on the nearest lamp post but for the determined conduct of Captain McElwain, who drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who laid a hand on the prisoner. Patrolman Munier, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who happened to be in the neighborhood, then came to the assistance of the Captain, and the prisoner was safely lodged in the station-house. He was there thoroughly searched, and around his waist was found strapped an empty pistol-holster. He was locked up in a cell, and several officers were sent out with lanterns to search for the pistol. In the gutter in front of No. 260 Fifth avenue, was found a large-sized Colt's navy revolver, it being, as is supposed, the weapon which had been used by Scannell, for five of the chambers had recently been discharged. The pistol, which was found by Officer Maloney, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was placed in charge of Captain Burden.

In the meantime, the dead body of Donoghue had been removed from the floor of the saloon, and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Police-surgeons Beach and Henry then examined the body, and found four large pistol-shot wounds, three in the head, and one in the arm, near the shoulder. On being searched, a fully-loaded Smith & Wesson's revolver, a bank-book on the Fifth National Bank, nearly $100 in money, a gold watch and chain, and several articles of jewelry were found on the body. A small Catholic prayer-book was also found in one of his pockets. The body was laid out in the back room of the station, where large numbers of the friends of deceased were permitted to look upon the face of their late companion, and many of them wept at his tragic and untimely end.

Soon after the shooting, Superintendent Kelso arrived at the station-house and expressed his satisfaction that the assassin had been so promptly captured. Deputy Coroner E. T. T. Marsh arrived at about 11 o'clock, accompanied by ex-Coroner Dr. Aaron B. Rollins.

Dr. Marsh examined the body, and found one pistol-shot on the left side of the nose, two in the back of the head, and a fourth in the left arm, near the shoulder. The three last-mentioned shots were received, evidently, after Donoghue was prostrate on the ground. Death, in the opinion of the Doctor, resulted from the wound in the face, and must have been instantaneous. At the request of the friends of the deceased, Dr. Marsh gave a permit for the removal of the remains of Donoghue to his late residence on Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, where the Deputy Coroner will to-day make a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the murdered man. Coroner Young will hold the necessary inquest in the case.

Among the witnesses of the affray are Mr. Benjamin F. Brady, the celebrated penman; Richard Murphy, of No. 150 West Twenty-sixth street; William McGee, John F. Barrett, of No. 30 West Twenty-fourth street; and Henry Hamilton. Mr. Brady stated to a *Times* reporter that he was just entering the saloon when he saw Scannell fire the first shot at Donoghue. The latter fell on his face, and Scannell then deliberately fired four shots into his body as he was laying on the floor. Mr. Brady said that the whole affair passed so quickly that it was over before he could realize what had occurred.

Detective Hagan went back to the prison of the station-house to see Scannell this morning, and Scannell, who was looking through the bars of the cell, said, very calmly: "Where did the bullet hit him?" Hagan, astonished at the coolness of Scannell, was disgusted by the question, and replied: "I don't know; I didn't look at the body." Scannell said nothing for a moment, walked up and down his cell, and then, coming again to the door, said: "My mother is sick in bed. This will kill her sure." He did not say anything more, and the detective left. Donoghue's brother came to the station-house this morning, and sat in Captain Burden's room waiting the arrival of the undertaker's wagon, to bring his brother's body home. He was completely unnerved, and seemed almost crazy from grief. Up to a late hour this morning, politicians of all grades poured into the station-house to see the body and learn the exact facts regarding the affair. Among the number were ex-Police Commissioner Dodge, Francis Houghtaling, Commissioner Thomas Dunlap, and many others.

In the pockets of Scannell was found a piece of brown wrapping paper, on which was stamped, "Casper, Harris & Hodgkins, gunsmiths, No. 177 Broadway." It is supposed that Scannell purchased the pistol at that place. Superintendent Kelso directed that inquiries be made at the store, and the clerk who sold the pistol to Scannell secured as a witness.

Donoghue was always esteemed as a quiet and inoffensive man, and he never had any serious trouble with any one until the death of Florence Scannell involved him in one of the most remarkable vendettas that has occurred in this city. He was a native of New York, of Irish parents, and about 35 years of age. The tragedy created an immense excitement all along Broadway, as the dead man was well known, and the motive for his murder generally understood. The saloon formerly kept by Donoghue in Second avenue was, by a singular coincidence, the same place where Florence shot Jimmy Irving in 1865, and who still carries the bullet then received.

Queen Victoria Thirty-Four Years Ago.

When Queen Victoria delivered her first speech from the throne, on the first opening of Parliament, in 1838, after her accession, the scene in the House of Lords, as witnessed from the Ambassadors' box, was extremely brilliant and striking. As the youthful Queen, then still in her teens, advanced, there was a very slight nervousness perceptible in her countenance, while the utmost stillness prevailed through the House. When about to ascend the steps of the throne, her foot caught in her robes, and she tripped slightly, causing a momentary suffusion, but regained her foothold in an instant, and took her seat with perfect ease and self-possession, after which, in the sweetest tone, she signified to their lordships to be seated. There was still a breathless silence. As the Queen proceeded with her speech, the Premier, Viscount Melbourne, who stood by her side in his rich court dress, holding upright the sword of state, and who was thought to be sometimes a little absent, was observed to follow, or rather anticipate every word by the apparently involuntary movement of his lips, and an occasional inclination of the head, from side to side, as though keeping time. Every word that the young Queen uttered, every syllable, fell from her in tones that were captivating by their softness and musical sweetness, with the clearest and most beautiful enunciation, while her voice was modulated in the most perfect manner, yet so natural, without the slightest shade of affectation. When the Royal speech was concluded, an evident and universal feeling of satisfaction seemed to pervade the House, and one of the young men of the diplomatic corps, whose eyes and ears had been riveted to the throne, and who stood near the writer, turned to a friend, exclaiming in a suppressed whisper, while bobbing his head with excitement, *parfaitement bien!* The writer subsequently heard the young Queen announce from the Throne, on a similar occasion, her approaching marriage to Prince Albert—a trying moment; yet the announcement was made with a mixture of real dignity and feminine modesty, composure and timidity, that commanded universal admiration.—*Recollections of the English and French Courts.*

The Dengue Fever—Its Ravages in India.

The Madras *Times*, of the 22d of last August, says that the virulence with which Dengue fever was then raging in Madras was "simply astounding." There are, it says, in Black Town, whole streets where scarcely a soul, man, woman, or child, has escaped. Though the disease has proved most fatal to children, yet grown-up persons are said to have succumbed. It is true that the strong invariably escape death, but we hear that those who are most healthy, most muscular, or of full habit of body, feel the frightful bone-aches, shooting-pains, and after-effects of the disease most keenly. Whole months after the actual virulence of the fever has abated, the pains in the joints remain. Men feel, for a long time after the fever has left them, as if they had been severely beaten and bruised.

A really pitiful sight may be witnessed any day by any one who may choose to walk through the narrow and crowded streets of Black Town. In hundreds of houses the inmates are nearly all down with dengue, or are recovering from its effects. You may hear the cry of little children and the groaning of the elders. You may witness the anxious faces of mothers, and strong men limping about the streets, evidently in severe pain. We have no desire to be sensational on such a serious subject, but we must say that just now, what with dengue and other kinds of sickness, Black Town and other crowded cities of Madras present a most heart-rending aspect. The poor doctors have only too much to do, and there is heard, day by day, the tolling of a bell calling the clergyman to a funeral. In many households, two-thirds of the servants are down with the fever. There are no horse-keepers to groom the horses, no cooks to see to the dinners, no chokra to answer the bell, no punkah-wallah to pull the punkah.

A Tough Rat Story.

The Sydney (Australia) *Herald* is responsible for the following singular story:

The craving for food by the helpless young has in many cases been known to prompt kittens and whelps to take milk from very different genera of the mammalia; but one of the most extraordinary incidents of this nature is related to have occurred lately at Sydney. The circumstances have no such features as would render publicity objectionable, and the authenticity of the subjoined statement is vouched for by the husband of the woman referred to. Mrs. Byrne is a married woman, residing in Devonshire street, Sydney, her husband a native of the colony, being well known in the metropolis. Some months ago she bore twins, one of which died, and the surviving infant, now about seven months old, became ailing. This the mother attributed to an insufficiency of milk. For several days she observed peculiar scratches on her bosom, unlike those that would be produced by the child. However, she ascribed them to the efforts of the child when hungry at night to get at the breast, and took the precaution to pare the child's nails. Still fresh scratches were noticed. No rats had been seen about the room until the cat started one which had found a hiding-place behind a cask. Immediately the rat found itself chased it ran to Mrs. Byrne, as if for shelter. The scratches on her breast were at once identified as those produced by a rat's claws, and the impression that this creature had robbed her during the night of the milk for which her child was pining, was supported by the fact that, when the rat was killed, she had a bountiful supply.

Mrs. Faithfull.

Personally, Miss Faithfull is the very embodiment of a jolly, good-natured English woman, ruddy of complexion, and with a stout figure that decidedly comes under the head of "roly-poly." Her face is strong, and the brow and jaw are uncompromisingly square. The only really feminine features are the eyes, that are so sunny and kindly, and they really give a new light to the entire face. She has a firm mouth, but when she opens it to smile she displays such white, even teeth as very few women have. They, too, look strong and healthy. Her brown hair is cut short in her neck, and is tied carelessly back with a black velvet ribbon; not by any means the most becoming style of hair-dressing for her, but decidedly the most comfortable and the easiest, and that is its recommendation. Although she is a perfect picture of health, yet she is a great sufferer; indeed, most women in her place would call themselves confirmed invalids, and give themselves to be cared for by others, rather than constantly, like her, keep at work caring for some one else. She suffers from asthma and neuralgia, but she shuts her mouth and never complains, no matter how ill she may be.—*Correspondence Boston Post.*

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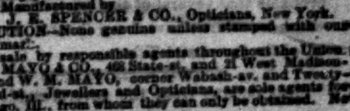
TRADE  MARK

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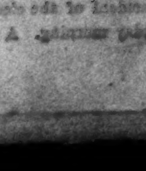

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

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THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—The Chicago Law Institute—Board of Health—The Base Ball Championship—The Slave Trade—Women as Electors—The Scannell Vendetta—Queen Victoria Thirty-four years Ago—City Business Directory.
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EIGHTH PAGE—Election Returns—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. (Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 6, 1872.

The Russian Government recalls the expedition against Khiva.

Enough new Peers are to be appointed by the Prussian Government to overcome the majority in the Upper House, which defeated the Country Reform bill pressed by the Government at the last session.

The Chicago money market is scantily supplied with loanable funds yet, and it is apprehended that the interruption of trade resulting from the horse-distemper will cause some increase in the demand for money to meet maturing liabilities.

It appears that Mr. Colfax is, after all, a candidate for the Senatorship in Indiana. He tells a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* that he "will abide by the Republican nomination in caucus assembled." We judge that the caucus assembled will nominate Morton. Colfax is the better and safer man of the two; but Morton won the Legislature, and, according to party usage, is entitled to the spoils.

The returns from the State of Illinois show that the Republicans have carried the State for President, electing also their full ticket of State officers, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. Such details as were received up to a late hour this morning will be found in another column. The majority of 1868 will be somewhat reduced, more particularly, perhaps, on the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The election in this city, yesterday, passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner. There was no rioting and no disorder, notwithstanding the excitements in several wards over local officers. The Temperance men and the Liberty League men, and the Grant men and Greeley men treated each other in the most friendly manner. The vote will probably reach 40,000, which is about two-thirds of the vote of the city. The morning was rainy, and during the whole day a cold, raw wind prevailed, which rendered it very disagreeable to remain long at the polls.

The aspect in the streets remained unchanged yesterday, through the wise caution of owners of horses afflicted or exposed, amounting to a complete embargo on street travel, but the tokens are beginning to appear of the transient nature of the visitation. There are authentic reports of several cases of complete recovery of horses, the first to be attacked, the animals eating heartily, and, in a few instances, doing a light day's work without apparent distress. A little further patience and caution is all that is needed to relieve our community from the embarrassments and discomforts of the past few days.

Sufficient returns were received last night to show that the following States yesterday voted for Grant and Wilson: Maine 7, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 13, Connecticut 6, Rhode Island 4, New York 35, New Jersey 9, Pennsylvania 29, Ohio 22, Michigan 11, Iowa 11, Kansas 5, Wisconsin 10, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 8, South Carolina 7, Nebraska 3, Indiana 15, Illinois 21. Total, 231. The whole number of Electoral votes is 366, of which 184 is a majority. It is probable that several of the other States from which no returns have been heard, have also voted for Grant and Wilson.

Such returns from the several wards of the city as were completed by 2 o'clock this morning will be found in THE TRIBUNE. The majority for Grant and Greeley, in the city, will reach 5,000, and probably more. The three Republican candidates for Congress, J. B. Rice, J. D. Ward, and C. B. Farwell, have been elected. The vote for members of the General Assembly had not been counted, except in a small number of precincts, and the tickets were very much scratched. The Republicans probably elect Senators in six of the seven districts in the county, but it is impossible to tell who of the several candidates for Representatives have been chosen.

The confidence in the intelligence of the people must have been considerably shaken among those who witnessed an incident of the election in the Fifth Ward yesterday morning. A well-dressed, cleanly, and intelligent-looking man boldly took his ballot to exercise his inalienable right of scratching. He made a show of his independence, a flourish of the pencil, and deliberately erased the name of John B. Rice as the candidate for Congress, and substituted that of Charles B. Farwell. It is the privilege of the free and intelligent voter to cast his ballot for Congressman for some object of his especial admiration who happens to run in another district; but the circumstance scarcely justify the hope that the system of cumulative voting was very thoroughly understood yesterday throughout the length and breadth of Illinois.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet yesterday, the Board of Trade rooms being closed on account of the election. Mess pork was nominal at $15.00 for old; $13.75@14.00 for new cash; and $12.50 for do seller December. Lard was nominal at 7⅝c per lb cash or seller December, and 7¾@8c seller March. Meats were quoted at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 7¼c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear, all part salted. Highwines were nominal at 89½c per gallon. Lake freights were scarce and higher at 17c for wheat, and 16c for corn, by steam to Buffalo. Flour was inactive. Wheat was active but weak, declining 1½c, and closing at $1.06¼ seller the month, and $1.06¾ seller December. Corn was dull, but steady; closing at 32@32½c seller the month, and 31⅝c seller December. Oats were nominal at 20½c seller the month, and 22¼@22½c seller December. Rye was nominal at 54c. Barley was nominal at 62c for No. 2, and 51@51½c for No. 3. The hog market was active and firm at a further advance of 10c per 100 lbs; sales making at $4.40@4.70. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged. The following were the amounts of grain in store in this city on Saturday last: 768,058 bu wheat, 1,568,533 bu corn, 766,213 bu oats, 166,597 bu rye, 349,245 bu barley.

AFTER ELECTION.

The election is over. A long, and tedious, and latterly drizzling campaign has come to its end. General Grant is re-elected. His luck appears to be not yet exhausted. He is President for four years to come—a result which we did all in our power to prevent, because we believed his public example to be hurtful and demoralizing, and his Administration dangerous, by reason of its habitual disregard of law. Nevertheless, he is again chosen Chief Magistrate of the American people. It would be futile now to discuss the agencies which have accomplished this result. The October elections were too heavy a back-load to be borne by a party not organized and welded together by long acquaintance among its individual members. Hence, General Grant's majority is much larger than it would have been if all the States had voted on the 8th of October. Large as it is, it is an apparent rather than a real majority, for the people have decided, not that they wanted him for President, but that they preferred him to his competitor. This is the real verdict of the election, and it places the Republican party on far more slippery ground than it stood on four years ago to-day.

The state of the country and of political parties now is substantially this:

1. Slavery and inequality of political privileges founded upon color and servitude are effaced and obliterated.

2. The Democratic party, by adopting the Cincinnati platform, and nominating Greeley and Brown, have ceased to maintain a separate national existence. An effort will, perhaps, be made to revive it under the old flag and party name; but it will fail.

3. General Grant having been re-elected President for the term of four years, it is the duty of all good citizens to accord to his Administration candid consideration and impartial justice in the same measure that they demand these in return. The verdict of the American people is the decision of the last Court of Appeals until the time comes to make a new appeal. Meanwhile, vituperation on the one hand and vindictiveness on the other will be equally out of place, and will assuredly cost more than they come to.

4. The issues which divided the Republican and Democratic parties in the past having ceased to exist, it is inevitable that a new division will take place, and that to one side or the other of this new division will gravitate, sooner or later, all the elements of American society.

5. The Liberal Republican movement begun at Cincinnati in the month of May last embodies principles adapted to the present exigencies of the country, and which must prevail, either by the aid of the regular Republican organization or in spite of it.

6. These principles embrace a restoration of friendship between North and South; the deliverance of the latter from plunder and spoliation, so far as the same are sustained and abetted by Federal patronage; Civil Service Reform; Revenue Reform; and a general correction and eradication of abuses which have crept into the administration of public affairs during a long period of civil commotion.

The six foregoing propositions will hardly be disputed by anybody who voted for Greeley or for Grant, or who refrained from voting in the recent election, however widely they may differ as to methods. They are unassailable facts, upon which we take the stand we intend to maintain as a public journal.

We hold the principles set forth above, as substantially recited in the Cincinnati platform, to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. In giving our adhesion to the Cincinnati platform and nominees, we did so as Republicans protesting against evil practices which we had vainly endeavored to cure and eradicate within the party lines. That platform will be our political guide hereafter. When the animosities engendered by the recent political contest shall have subsided, we apprehend that the people will prefer something more rational than disputes about the war, and reconstruction, and negro suffrage, and other dead and decaying issues. At all events, they will have to look elsewhere than to our columns for such antiquated and useless matter. We shall give an attentive and fair hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and judge of it by its future rather than by its past acts. If the Administration itself, or any of its present adherents, shall institute wholesome reforms, we shall cordially sustain them in such efforts. If they continue the selfish and intolerant policy which has mainly characterized them in the past, we shall favor them with a strenuous opposition. There are some who believe that the Republican party is now capable of reforming the abuses which have corrupted its organization. We shall look with exceeding interest, and without prejudice, upon any attempt which may be made in this direction, and shall aid it as far as possible; for the public service is full of all manner of rottenness. We apprehend that the number of howlers for reform will be considerably augmented before General Grant is sworn into office for his second term. We shall give these recruits the best opportunity to distinguish themselves. And to the brave band who struggled for these reforms in the recent campaign we say, "Be ye not weary in well doing." The moral courage which sustained you during that tempestuous struggle has not been thrown away, and will not be without its reward.

Meanwhile, there are two things demanding the immediate attention of statesmen and commercial bodies. The West is stifled for want of means to transport its products. Farmers, merchants, manufacturers, all have reached the verge of human endurance. They do not ask that the National Treasury be burdened with the cost of opening new channels of communication, but they see the great natural highway of the St. Lawrence offered to them, with enlarged canals, for the mere price of reciprocal free trade with Canada. Why should not these two great boons be exchanged for each other, either of which is useful in itself? Something must be done to relieve the existing pressure. Congress has been giving the public lands to railway companies, and these have been stimulating immigration and settlement with unnatural haste, until the products of the soil are in many places left to rot in the fields,—so far has agriculture outrun the means of eastward transportation.

Again; south of us, some twelve millions of people, white and black, are in a chaotic and almost hopeless condition. The instinct of self-preservation, no less than Christian charity, should impel the people of the North to do something to ameliorate their condition. It is idle to expect reform from a mass of brute ignorance, guided by vice and demagogism. Some extraneous force must be applied to superinduce it, and none appears so cheap and so well adapted to the end as the exercise of the power of appointment to offices of honor and trust under the United States. This power of appointment should be exercised in such manner as to weed out the carpet-bag tribe and supplant them with men of character and local renown, to the manor born, having the respect and confidence of the educated classes. The appointment of General Longstreet was in the right direction. He is a type of true Southern character, and, unless true Southern character is reinstated in its proper places in the machinery of Southern Government, it will break down, and the whole fabric of civilized society there will attend the boisterous ruin. The North cannot afford to have anarchy at its doors. Massachusetts cannot afford to have an open bedlam in South Carolina. Illinois cannot afford to have Louisiana made the cage of every unclean and hateful bird. We are all bound, Grant men and Greeley men, to clear away this moral horse-disease ere it ravages our own streets.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S VIEW OF GREELEY.

The first thing that occurs to the reflecting mind, in reviewing the recent campaign, is that the business men of the country took an early dislike and almost an alarm at Mr. Greeley's candidacy. There were some notable exceptions to this rule. The three or four wealthiest men in the country were his supporters, and a respectable body of merchants and bankers in every city could be counted among his friends. But, with few exceptions, they were against him. They feared that his election would produce hard times,—that he would do something with the currency,—that he would cause some precipitate action to be taken regarding specie payments. They feared a change. Things were well enough in a dollar-and-cent view, and your genuine business man does not look deep into questions of reform unless the reform programme tallies with the dollar-and-cent programme which he has in his mind's eye. In this case it did not. So the business classes "lay down" on Mr. Greeley at the outset,—lay down hard on him,—made little noise about it, but said to each other, "Grant is bad enough, but anything is better for us than Greeley." No reasons were given for their antipathy to Greeley—reasons are seldom given for a commercial scare—there were no reasons. The hard times they dreaded have come without any Greeley in them. They might as well have predicted horse-disease or hog-cholera to come in with Greeley. But we are now stating facts, and it is an obvious fact that the business men of the country generally were alarmed at Greeley, and when, in the month of July, his election seemed probable, and the Grant party got into a real panic, they proceeded to "shell out" to prevent it.

About the middle of August, the money they contributed, in addition to the proceeds of assessments on office-holders, began to tell. It came in a steady stream. The Louisville Convention was one of its products. The Pennsylvania election was another. Hartranft was necessary to Grant. Grant was necessary to ward off hard times and specie payments. The logical sequence was complete, from the business men's point of view, and so they kept on shelling out until the money market became so infernally tight that they could pay no more. This did not happen till about the October election, and after that time money was not needed. Many of them would like to have their funds back now to meet their more legitimate obligations.

All this time the silent, heavy influence of the business man's talk, his private correspondence, his example, his trepidation, went even farther than his money to counteract the Liberal movement. The healthy and high-toned cause promulgated at Cincinnati, and indorsed at Baltimore, was mired in greenbacks before the 1st of September. The business man saw the spectre of specie resumption in Greeley, and said, "Take any shape but that." We have conversed with eminent bankers, dealers in foreign exchange, learned professors of the Gold Room and the Stock Board, in the endeavor to get at the bottom of this dread of specie payments, and we have found the argument generally to be this: "If you resume specie payments, foreigners will take all your gold away from you whenever they have a war, or get in a pinch of any kind, and then you will have to suspend; you never can have hard times in this country on a greenback basis, because there will always be a fixed amount of money in the country which foreigners cannot take away from you. Don't you know, we have never had hard times since the greenbacks were issued?" The fact that we are now having hard times on a greenback basis, just as they are having hard times in California and Canada and England on a gold basis, is an answer to one branch of this argument. The answer to the other branch (viz., that foreigners would take away our gold and make us suspend again), is that that would merely put us back where we are now. Suspension cannot be a good thing and a bad thing at the same time. If it is a good thing, then the mere fact that foreigners would take away our gold and make us suspend again is no argument against specie resumption, for it would merely land us in that delightful haven from which, according to this argument, we ought never to have emerged.

Nevertheless, the business men associated Greeley with specie, and specie with hard times; and contributed a good deal of their money, and still more of their influence, to defeat him. We esteem this factor of opposition to Greeley in the recent campaign, on the whole, the most important one in it,—at least equal to the solid negro vote which was cast against him, and, perhaps, stronger even than that.

NEW DUTIES FOR PATRIOTS.

The election is over. The great agony of the last six months has culminated in the triumphant election of one set of candidates and the triumphant defeat of the other, and the world still revolves on its axis. There is a cheerful degree of consolation in the fact that the country still survives and is safe, and that there is not another general election for four years. The prairie-fires which have been blazing so furiously can now be extinguished. The watchmen on the Walls of Liberty can put out their beacons and come down and look after their horses. There is no longer any necessity for keeping the eagle screaming. He can now be left at liberty to steal chickens from barn-yards, and carry them away to his mountain eyrie to feed the youthful birds of freedom. Those patriotic sons of liberty who have tramped through the mud, and yelled themselves hoarse since last July, can now apply their legs and lungs to better purpose. Demosthenes and Cicero have no further occasion to tell the threadbare story of the War of the Rebellion or cut up patriotic antics on the rural stump. The six-and-thirty red, white and blue young ladies can now return to their milking and butter-making with the proud consciousness that they have helped to save their country. Smith, who is elected, it is to be hoped will not steal anything more than he can help, and Brown, who is defeated, can console himself with the fact that, if he were elected, he would probably be demoralized and go to the bad. Let those who are out reflect that at least they are not exposed to the temptations of those who are in; that they can be good men and faithful citizens and take care of their families and horses in the good old Christian way. They cannot be too thankful that they are not to be burdened with the cares of State just now, when the Epihippic demands a man's whole mind, not to mention the cholera, which is due next May-day, contemporary with May-flowers and song-birds. Office-holding is poor business at the best, and dreadfully wearing on the conscience.

As the election is over and the world still moves on its axis, it is evident that the duties of the world are still incumbent on us. They have been neglected too long. Patriotism is undoubtedly a nice thing, and the safety of the country ought always to be looked after, and every one ought to hurrah for somebody. But it is possible to have too much of a good thing, and, if we keep at this particular thing all winter, we shall get the colored man and brother so everlastingly safe, and the War of the Rebellion so completely suppressed, that when we need them in 1876 we can't get so much as the shadow of a black ghost or a rusty old Arkansas tooth-pick with which to appeal to the sons of freedom once more to rise in their might and save their beloved country from the ruin which always impends whenever we have to elect a President or a Constable.

There are certain claims of a spiritual nature from which no man is free, which have suffered during this patriotic interregnum. The attendance at church has been of a desultory nature. Pew-rents have run in arrears, and thereby the minister at one end of the church, and the musical artists at the other, have suffered somewhat in their salaries. There has not been that fixed attention which is due to the minister, nor that radical improvement of the various means of grace, which might have obtained if the safety of the country had not been made paramount to the safety of the soul. There is much, therefore, to be done in this direction. Those who are elected will need more than the usual fervor of prayer to keep them from temptation, and those who are not elected need more than ever to cultivate the Christian graces, and to express their devout thankfulness that by the inscrutable decrees of Providence they are not exposed to a temptation which might have induced them to forget all their early teachings. There are claims of a social nature which will need attention, now that the ward meetings no longer demand the absence of the head of the family from the roof-tree which shelters spouse and olive branches. The great army of the defeated will find sweet consolation and healing balm in settling up the bills of the butcher and baker and candlestick-maker, which have largely accumulated; in restraining the children who have run wild; in bestowing and receiving those little home comforts which do so much to soften the asperities of the rude world; and in repairing the various rents and breaches which the household gods have received for want of that daily care which it is the duty of a husband and father to bestow upon them. The husband and father himself also needs repairs which only the wife and the mother can make. He has taken cold, of course. He has drunk too much beer. His raiment has become dilapidated, and he is altogether seedy, soggy, and sad. He is a domestic wreck which needs to go home for repairs. And while there is a necessity for the sons of freedom to look after their churches and their houses, it is equally important that they should look after their stables. That noble animal and dear friend of man, the horse, has also suffered in this epidemic of patriotism. While Bluffkins has been trying to elect himself Alderman, the Epihippic, Hippohinorhea, Ferrohippozymosis, Epizootic, Febrequobronchiatis, and Le Catarrhe Chevalin have been coursing the air, swifter than Faust's witches, and have seized his horse, and Bluffkins' dear friend is now coughing and sneezing in his stall, with drooping ears, lack-lustre eyes, and cold legs. Now, let Bluffkins forget his defeat, and, laying in lavish supplies of hot mashes, turpentine, and arnica, apply himself to the Christian task of saving his dear friend, and in that humane deed he may find consolation in the fact that he could not save his country, and had to leave that patriotic feat to Tompkins.

If none of these occupations suggest the requisite consolations for the late defeated, there are other and important duties to which a good citizen and patriot may apply himself and find a remedy for his broken spirit. Let him learn to drive oxen. Let him harness himself to a wagon, and in hauling freight for a day or two find out how it is himself, and thereby learn to be merciful to his beast. Let him read philosophy—Tom Jones on the Eternal Fitness of Things, or Cicero De Senectute. Let him clean up his house and store and get everything in readiness to ward off the cholera, which may be expected bright and early next spring. Let him go to bed at 9 o'clock and get up at 5; astonish some poor, sick neighbor with a little *douceur*; astonish his wife with a new silk gown; astonish his children by bringing them a pocketfull of candy, and astonish himself by eschewing saloons and saying his prayers nights. He can do all these things, be a happy man and a patriot, and still keep his eye on Tompkins, and snap him up the moment he steals his first dollar. Life is too short to spend much of it in mourning. There are deeper sorrows than a political defeat. Let him console himself, therefore, that it is not impossible Tompkins may get into jail before his term is out, and, if he doesn't effect that happy lodgment, he will be good for nothing hereafter, except to run for office and will soon go to seed, while Bluffkins may yet die a proper man, mourned by his distressed family and sympathizing neighbors.

THE NEEDLE.

A Synopsis of a Magnetic Survey of the Plains by Dr. T. C. Hilgard—Pointings of the Compass in Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri.

From the Denver News, Oct. 19.

We are privileged this morning to give the practical substance of the results obtained by Dr. T. C. Hilgard, formerly of St. Louis, who is conducting the Bache magnetic survey of the States and Territories. This important survey is carried on under the joint trusteeship of the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Coast Survey, and Professor L. Agassiz, on the scanty proceeds of the legacy of Professor Bache, the late Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

Proceeding from Golconda, on the Ohio River, in Southern Illinois, in October, 1871, the survey was carried through the northern line of the Ohio States, by Vincennes, Indianapolis, Richmond, Indiana, Columbus, Ohio, to near the "neutral line," or the line which embraces all the points where the pointing is due north.

It ought to be at once understood that in all localities east of that line (which at present passes through Eastern Ohio and North Carolina), the pointing of the compass-needle is westward, and west of that line eastward. The neutral line has been steadily travelling, from Annapolis, in 1801, to Raleigh, N. C., in 1880, and is at present moving westward at an increased rate.

The exploration in the winter of 1870 to '71, of the Mississippi Valley, through New Albany, near Louisville; Edgefield, near Nashville, Tenn.; Memphis, Corinth, and Oxford, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, the Plaquemine Plantations, and the mouths of the Mississippi River (Southwest Pass and Pass a L'Outre), established the important fact that the variation—east—was about one-half of a degree less than had been anticipated from the scanty data of a few previous observations, exact astronomical and magnetic observations having only been carried out along the Atlantic, gulf, and Pacific coast, as incident to the operations proper of the United States coast survey, as such. Professor Bache, the late Superintendent, having personally engaged in a series of inland magnetic observations, it was judged advisable to continue this system on the proceeds of his legacy for the prosecution of scientific observations in general, on an extended scale.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that in the axis of the Mississippi Valley the lines of equal variation—east—or "isogonic lines," run nearly north and south; so that New Orleans and the City of St. Louis, Missouri, have about the same pointing—seven degrees east. On the Pacific shore, on the contrary, and inland, the lines of equal pointing run *nearly east and west*; whereas the entire area of the intervening tract, inclusive of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, remained essentially unexplored.

The funds having been deficient, Dr. Hilgard pushed the survey thus far on private means; but was aided by the liberality of the St. Louis & Kansas, the Kansas Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Companies,—from St. Louis to Herman, Mo.; Sedalia, Kansas City, Salina, Ellis, Wallace, Denver, and Pueblo, with a view of carrying the same to Hughes, Boulder, and Cheyenne, etc. At the former places, as well as at Dubuque, Iowa, Wenona, Macon, and Highland, Ill.; and at Cairo, Ill.; corresponding observations were taken, and at most places a meridian or *true noon line* was determined within the limits of the instrumental accuracy.

In order to make the following data, for which we are indebted to Dr. Hilgard, practically available, due regard must be had of the *trend of the isogonic lines*; by which, for example, San Diego on the Pacific Coast is brought to about the same line as Wallace, Colorado; and Pueblo about three-fourths of a degree *east* (*in pointing*) of Denver. The dip, or inclination of the needle, or rather, of the magnetic force when free to act, is likewise subjoined; ninety degrees meaning the vertical. The culminating vortex of the magnetic current, or, the so-called magnetic pole, is at present assumed in Boothia Felix, on the Polar Circle. It will thus be understood that while the neutral line was once at Cleveland, Ohio, the pointing at Boston was eleven degrees *west*, and at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, about twenty-three degrees *east*!

In the following table the variation given implies the mean variation of the whole twenty-four hours that very uniformly takes places at about 6 o'clock p. m. The range of daily variation, it is well known, between 7 o'clock in the morning and the hottest part of the afternoon, in the West, usually amounts to from *ten to eighteen minutes of angle*. Keeping all these facts in mind, the following table of results will be found generally useful to surveyors and travellers, especially in the plains:

Places.	*Variation East.*	*Dip.*
St. Louis, Missouri	7 deg. 00 min.	69 deg. 35 min.
Herman, Missouri	8 deg. 17 min.	69 deg. 22 min.
Sedalia, Missouri	9 deg. 21 min.	68 deg. 50 min.
Kansas City, Missouri	10 deg. 46 min.	69 deg. 06 min.
Manhattan, Kansas	10 deg. 56 min.	68 deg. 48 min.
Ellis, Kansas	12 deg. 26 min.	67 deg. 52 min.
Wallace, Kansas	13 deg. 26 min.	67 deg. 32 min.
Denver, Colorado	14 deg. 53 min.	67 deg. 40 min.
Pueblo, Colorado	13 deg. 59 min.	66 deg. 27 min.

In the latter case, the influence of the *decrease in latitude* becomes very marked, owing to the trend of isogonic lines. The latitude of Pueblo was determined at about 38 deg., 17 min.; that of Denver at 39 deg., 44 min.; all these determinations, however, leaving a slight margin of possible error of about one-half to one minute of angle.

As it is desirable to correct the magnetic maps as at present in use, a similar survey ought to be at once institted along the Union Pacific route, in order to fully harmonize the magnetic systems of the Pacific, the Mississippi, the Atlantic Coast, and Canada, in which latter section the British Government is carrying on a similar survey, as it has heretofore been conducted, by Captain Sabine, all along the accessible coasts of the globe. Almost until now, the magnetic survey of the interior remains a private enterprise of the heads of the leading governmental and legated scientific institutions of the country.

Strong Language.

When M. Veuillot heard that Garibaldi didn't die after Mentana, he said: "We have always said that God would not allow this man to die on the field of battle. He will expire in a sick chamber, surrounded 'by pills and potions,' blaspheming and dictating idiotic despatches." A week or two ago Garibaldi said of M. Thiers that he looked "with pity and horror on that blood-bespotted chameleon, shooting Communists at Satory and bombarding the ocean at Trouville." Now a Catholic organ, the *Crusader*, has come out with an attack on Victor Emanuel, in which the vigor of Veuillot and the playful fancy of Garibaldi are combined. "His Majesty," says the *Crusader*, "was looking even more repulsively ugly than usual, his head nearly disappearing between his shoulders in consequence of his increasing bulk, and his complexion, always dark, having become nearly black. His neck is now so short from obesity that his enormous mustaches rest on each shoulder, and a perpetual scowl clouds his face. The excommunication is written there in capital letters, and he seems, and probably is, the most miserable, as he certainly is one of the worst, of men."

Yesterday the body of a man was found lying near the track, about two miles east of Greenfield, Ind. He was ticketed from New York to St. Louis, and had the conductor's check of the night express in his hat. It is supposed that he had been on the platform leaning out, when he was struck by a cattle guard. By papers found on his person he appeared to be A. G. G. Crocker of New London, Conn.

WASHINGTON.

The Refashioned City—Improvements and Art.

American Public Statuary—List of Portrait-Statues in the Country.

Art and City Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1872.

The appearance of this Capital City at present is in remarkable contrast to the Washington of other days. About eight millions of dollars are said to have been spent here in the past eighteen months. Of this nearly four millions have been obtained from the sale of bonds; two millions from tax-certificates; and the rest is owing to contractors, brick-makers, and others. It is said to be the intention of the District rulers to ask Congress for about five millions of dollars in indorsement, or money, or in pay of assessments upon the Federal reservations, or something. This amount is said to be essential to "finish" the District; that is, to complete the enormous extent of improvements so ubiquitously begun.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

These changes in the old city are of wide and unique description. They extend from the Eastern Branch to the limits of Georgetown. Three new bridges have been thrown across Rock Creek, and the hills shoved off so as to make that suburb of the city a virtual part of the Capital. A turnpike-road has been graded northward to and beyond the District boundary, and the gas-pipes carried to the country. Of wooden and concrete pavements, such as do not exist anywhere else in the East, there are probably from twelve to twenty miles laid down; and the new gradings are, in many cases, of a costly and radical character. The Tiber Creek has been culverted to the length of three-quarters of a mile, at heavy expense, and filled in from its old mouth to the heart of the town, so as to obliterate it from the vision. The declivities of Capitol Hill have been cut away to the extent of entire acres, and the puddles on the North Side filled with the rubbish. From the Navy-Yard to Georgetown Heights, there is an unbroken drive on asphaltum and wooden blocks, three miles in length. The wide avenues have been reduced in a novel way, by advancing the curbs, paving a strip of the sidewalk, and sodding next the houses; while the sodding is also inclosed with iron posts and bars, the posts carved like a griffin's head, and running along in lines of the same for miles. A costly water-main, with branching arteries, connecting the great sixteen-mile aqueduct with the city, is nearly finished; and this alone probably cost two millions. The sewerage of the city has been extended and conformed to the new grades. By filling the Tiber, the part of the city long called the Island becomes an integral portion of the Capital, and is relieved from overflow and malaria. All this has been done,—the work in a year of what has been mooted for fifty. Much of it has been done wilfully, confidently, and with a wholesale haste, as if Baron Haussmann had ordered it. But the effect is marked upon the health of the people and the improved landscape. And probably eight millions of dollars will not cover the new investments and improvements made in the town, contemporaneously, by private capital. The Baltimore & Potomac Railroad has expended within the city limits, in the new depot, the long tunnel, the new Potomac bridge, and the Eastern Branch bridge, above two millions; the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will have expended by the spring about five millions upon the Point of Rocks Railroad. Where the old Tiber used to run putrescently across Pennsylvania avenue, new rows of brick houses stand. Two great market-houses have replaced the old and dismal barracks. Half-a-dozen new public schoolhouses, of the most elegant character, adorn the different wards. Above 1,000 houses have been built during the year. The great axis of the city, for society and promenade, is changing from Pennsylvania avenue to K street. Three new street railways have been instituted, and one of them extends to the Maryland line.

IMMIGRATION.

While these municipal improvements have been made, the Federal Treasury has cut new streets through the White House grounds; and the new State Department, which will cost $7,000,000, has risen to the second granite story at the south portico. The two squares on the top of Capitol Hill, adjacent to the Capitol, have been condemned, and the money appropriated to satisfy the property-holders. Determined efforts will be made at the next Congress to build a new White House on the north side of Lafayette Square, to rebuild the old east facade of the Treasury, and to advance the east centre of the Capitol building.

The road to Occoquan and Fredericksburg is not yet open, but the Committee of Observation of the great expatriated body of French Alsatians has already looked with favorable eyes upon the lands between the Bull Run Mountains and Mount Vernon.

The black population here is an element of weakness and strength; it is relatively larger than any Northern city, votes with the progressive or money-spending Government; and seizes upon some of the best streets, with the desperate resolution to hold on and rise upon the appreciation of real estate.

ART-GIFTS TO WASHINGTON.

The presents to the people of the city from W. W. Corcoran, the wealthiest Washingtonian, exceed $3,000,000. They are vested in a Widows' Asylum and an Art-Gallery, munificently endowed with valuable real estate. The Widows' Home is already inhabited; the Art-Gallery will be thrown open this winter, and Mr. Corcoran's private collection added to the new purchases. It comprises statuary by Hiram Powers, Galt, and Larkin Meade, and landscapes of the Potomac, Hudson, and White Mountains. Mr. Corcoran's private collection is exceeded by that of J. C. McGuire, a rich citizen of Washington, who possesses, amongst many things, Ward's "Indian Hunter;" busts and statuettes by Ball and Rhinehart; a head of Washington, from life, by Eckstein; and a bust of Madison by Cerachi, of the date of 1792. McGuire's pictures comprise several hundred original drawings, covering fifty years of American design; oil portraits by Elliott (three), Stearns, and Thornton; and landscapes of the largest class by Cole, Durand, Moran, Huntington, Lang, Paul Weber, and Lindisbecker; the latter supplies a portrait dancing-group of seventeen Indians, life-size. G. W. Riggs, of Washington, has an expensive gallery, by Beard, E. Johnson, Kellogg, Leutze, Gilbert, Stuart, and others. Franklin Philp has a rich collection of large English water-colors.

OUR NINE EQUESTRIAN STATUES.

A few days ago, a New York newspaper, under the head of "The Sixth Equestrian Statue," announced that the mounted figure of General Lyon was ready for St. Louis. The enumeration was imperfect; the following is the number of colossal equestrian statues in the United States:

H. K. Brown's Washington—Union Square, New York, inaugurated 1856; paid for by merchants in subscriptions of $400 each.

Clark Mills' Jackson—Lafayette Square, Washington City; cost $32,000; inaugurated 1853.

The same duplicated—Jackson Square, New Orleans; cost $35,000.

Clark Mills' Washington—"The Circle," Washington City; cost $50,000; dedicated 1860.

Thomas Crawford's Washington—Richmond, Va.

Thomas Ball's Washington—Public Garden, Boston; cost $20,000, including pedestal; unveiled 1869.

H. K. Brown's Winfield Scott "Circle," Fourteenth street, Washington (now temporarily standing in Spring Garden street, Philadelphia); cost, $50,000.

Baillie's U. S. Grant—For the south portico of the Treasury Building, Washington; cast in pieces; to be placed in position next autumn.

Statue of Nathaniel Lyon—In St. Louis.

The above comprise all the statues of their class in the country.

OUR PORTRAIT-STATUARY.

Of portrait-statuary, New York has Franklin, Vanderbilt, Shakspeare, Morse, Walter Scott, Lincoln, Peter Stuyvesant, Dr. Bethune, and Clinton.

Brooklyn has Lincoln and Robert Fulton.

Boston has statues of Franklin, Everett, Horace Mann, Webster, John A. Andrew, Otis, Beethoven, Justice Story, Hamilton, Colonel Shaw, Choate, Winthrop, Josiah Quincy, Edwin Forrest, Bowditch, John Adams.

Richmond, Va., has Jefferson, Nelson, Marshall, Mason, Patrick Henry, Colonel Washington and Houdon's Washington.

New Orleans has Henry Clay.

Baton Rouge had Washington.

St. Louis has Thomas H. Benton, by Miss Hosmer.

Cleveland has Oliver H. Perry.

Philadelphia has Penn, Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln.

Newport—Matthew Perry.

West Point—General Sedgwick.

Hartford—Bishop Brownell, Israel Putnam (ordered).

Montpelier, Vt.—Ethan Allan.

Milford, Pa.—Napoleon, by Launt Thompson.

Cambridge, Md.—Governor Hicks.

Baltimore—Washington, McDonough.

Washington, D. C.—Winfield Scott, by Launt Thompson; Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull, by Ives; General Greene, by Brown; Roger Williams, by Simmons; Lincoln, by Vinnie Ream and Flannery; Greenough's Washington and Columbus; Stone's Hamilton and Hancock; Powers' Jefferson and Franklin; a green Jefferson in the White House grounds; General Rawlins ordered, and Farragut appropriated for.

Lexington, Va.—Robert E. Lee, ordered.

Louisville, Ky.—Henry Clay.

There are revolutionary monuments at Bunker Hill, Baltimore, Washington, and Groton; and a dozen or a score of shafts, obelisks, etc., on battle-fields. Monuments to the second war with England are at Nashville, Annapolis, and Baltimore. Rebellion monuments stand at Roxbury, Providence (ordered), Detroit, Springfield, Ill., Glen's Fall, Gettysburg, Antietam (ordered), and many other places.

A Mexican war-monument is in New York city (General Worth).

COST AND TASTE OF PUBLIC ART.

The cost of the public statuary of the United States has been nearly one million and a half of dollars. Randolph Rogers alone has received above $200,000, and it is stated that he has made 105 copies of a meaningless statue of a fictitious personage in a mediocre novel, "Nydia." The people who own this statue generally call it the Blind Girl of Pompey-I, ferocious accent on the I. Some art-patrons, however, meaning to be literally accurate, let off the I double-barrelled, and climb terraces in pronounciation, as follows: Pompey-eye-eye! How can she be blind with so many eyes?

It is to be doubted whether we have produced in all the art of the late war, more than one good figure, and that probably is Ward's Soldier of the Seventh Regiment. For an extraordinary performance in this direction, the Rogers monument at Detroit may be instanced. It is dominated by a figure called "Michigan," in which there is an attempt to represent the lumber resources of the State, in association with the woodland garb of this truly aroused woman. She appears with a short drawn sword and shield, and that fervid countenance which might make it seem that she was beating a dinner-gong with a carving knife, on the arrival of a train at a meal station on the Michigan Central Railroad. The boys call it "The Infuriated She-Biddy; or, The Biled Eagle's Revenge."

J. Q. WARD.

We have three good sculptors for public work in Ward, Brown, and Launt Thompson. The first of these has never failed to meet occasion, and he is a true artist, in the old matter-of-fact sense of the armorer and the sculptor in one. A graceful mind, and reflection and cheerfulness always near at hand, work out the less and the larger purposes in Ward. He comes from the West, and is a native of Urbana, Ohio; a reddish-bearded, skirmishing, boyish man, whom old Michel Angelo might have loved as an apprentice. He is now in Europe, visiting to see some antique work to give him confidence in finishing the Putnam statue. During the war, he was employed to design presentation sword-handles and rich pistol-hilts for the Ames Company,—a kind of work which has a rich, old feudal smack about it, and attests versatility. He is a superb modeller of reliefs, groups, and vases; and his portrait-busts are serene, clean men's faces, with none of Powers' flower-gardening about the rims of them. He has never obtained, and I think never solicited, any National work, being sturdily, steadily engaged, and no courtier; but, as the ablest man in sculpture of a public character that we have had, it is merely a reflection upon politics and government that there is nothing of his handicraft at Washington.

He has produced a great work in each of the types of man upon our continent: the Indian hunter, the Freedman, and Shakspeare. There is no statue in Washington City of the expressiveness of his statue of Commodore Perry at Newport; and we have no such quaintly elegant monumental design as his memorial, in the Boston Public Garden, of the first application of Ether. The Shakspeare in Central Park is the best testimonial plastic art has yet made to the poet. His group for a life-insurance company in New York is known to all the country by the manifold reproductions of it in advertising prints. This should be the man to make for St. Louis or Chicago a statue of LaSalle.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S AMERICAN.

Mr. Story has been praised by the loud Boston yawp, greatly assisted by the Browning school in London. His mind and studies, however, take direction of their own, and not in the line of the human hero. It is, besides, to be questioned, whether the Boston and the British yawp put together make criterion in sculpture, and whether the Americans have not a clearer appreciation of human grace and expression than a nation that is without one cosmopolitan name in this department of art. London statuary is a source of never-ending amusement to *Punch* and the reviews. There is one statue, notably about a century and a half old, in Soho Square, the subject of which is hopelessly unknown, and is supposed to be Charles I., James I., and the Duke of Monmouth, all at the same time. John Bacon offered to "build all the Parliamentary monuments at a certain percentage below the Parliamentary price;" and it has hardly yet got to be a joke in England. Excepting in the art of pictorial design, and in the school of water-color painting, the English are without rank in Europe. It took Mr. Ruskin's whole life, and cost him his wife in the bargain, to explain Mr. Turner's superiority. Modern English architecture, as well, is of a morose, Russian heaviness, seeking to hide its interesting quality in its vast extent; and we have done wisely in this country to adopt Continental forms. Mr. Story has made two public figures for Boston, and one of them, Edward Everett, is throwing his shoulder out of joint as badly as the rest.

POINTS OF ART.

The statue of Winfield Scott, by H. K. Brown,—Irving Ward's preceptor,—is notable for its superb modelling, pose, and alert expression of the horse. This will be a fine ornament to Washington City, and, of course, it is to be put in a place full of trees, where it must be discovered. The statue of Grant has been given to one Baillie, a Philadelphian, to do.

If it were possible to get together for Chicago plaster casts of the public statuary of the country, that alone would make a very interesting and large collection. Mrs. Crawford presented to the Central Park a full set of the casts of her husband's designs, and they constitute one of the most attractive features of that city.

ART ITEMS.

The first man who ever modelled with any popularity in America was John Dixey, of Dublin, who carved the figures of Justice on the New York City Hall. William Rush, at an early day, cut a Washington for Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and some figures for churches. During Monroe's Administration, one John Frazee made several busts; one of which, John Jay, was purchased by Congress for the Supreme Court chamber.

Considerable statuary has been lost by fire, and flood, and moving accident. Canova's Washington perished in the fire at Raleigh; Brown's lost by repudiation, and subsequent fire, a group of thirteen figures for the South Carolina State House; by shipwreck, Joel Hart lost his original statue of Clay, Rogers his John Adams, and Powers his Calhoun.

GATH.

POLITICAL.

The full vote of South Carolina, Oct. 16, for Governor, is announced, and we compare the totals with the gubernatorial election in 1870, as follows:

1870.		1872.	
Scott, Rep	85,071	Moses, reg. Rep	71,[illegible]
Carpenter, Ref	51,537	Tomlinson, bolter	36,[illegible]
Total	136,608	Total	107,[illegible]

—Susan B. Anthony and eight other females voted at Rochester, N. Y. They voted early.

—Sarah Huntington was denied the right of suffrage, at Norwalk, Ct, the Court having decided adversely to her suit against the Registrars to allow her name to be placed on the lists as an elector, and declared unlawful the action of the Selectmen who had previously admitted her to the franchise.

—The election in Texas continues through four days, closing on Friday. All the voters are required to vote at the county-seats, having previously registered there. The registration at Houston was: 3,003 for the city, and 1,1[illegible] for the county.

—In the Frankfort (Ky.) District, the Grant managers encouraged Stephen F. J. Trabue (Bourbon) to occupy the field against Beck, as candidate for Congress, and, at the last moment, put William C. Goodloe on their tickets to receive the regular party vote.

THE HORSE DISEAS[E]

[An]other Day of Deserted S[treets] and Unhappy Pedestrians.

[S]ome of the Early Affl[icted] Horses Recovering.

Dr. Rauch, Sanitary [Su]perintendent, on the Situation.

The "Turf, Field, and Far[m]" Opinion of Horse-Doctors.

Ludicrous Mishaps Resulting [from] Substituting Oxen for Horses.

CHICAGO.

Yesterday was a better day for the hor[ses than] the day before, and several well-authen[ticated] instances of rapid improvement were re[ported.] In fact, several horses which had been [attacked] with the disease early last week, yester[day ex]hibited the inevitable symptoms of ra[pid re]covery. In the absence of horses and ve[hicles,] the streets were saved from utter desert[ion by] vehicles drawn by hardy humans, or the [...] ox.

The car horses of the West Division w[ere not] by any means improving as rapidly as [might] have been anticipated, and, though no [deaths] have occurred, there seems to be u[nusual] severity in the way in which the [animals] are attacked. Swollen throats and r[unning] noses were bad enough; hacking coughs [and re]fusal to eat also distressing; now utter p[rostra]tion, and, in some cases, inflammation [of the] lungs, typhoid pneumonia, and pleurisy. [...] it will be fully three weeks before the cars travel again with sufficient regula[rity to] accommodate a long-suffering and muc[h ...] public. The South Division car horses [are in] much better plight, and will be upon th[e streets] again some days earlier.

The Northwestern Railroad Company, [run]ning cars from the Wells street depot to [...]ern avenue and return, are alleviating th[e ...] Division's troubles very materially.

IN THE LIVERY STABLES,

generally, the disease still remains in its [...]est form. Of the thousands of horses in [livery] and boarding-stables, scarcely half-a-doz[en are] dangerously sick, and their owners are [com]pelled to admit that the severity of their [...]ing is greatly owing to the failure of the[...] to observe the symptoms in time to put th[em on] the sick list, and thus prevent their [being] worked while enduring their present affl[iction.] In nearly every instance this failure of de[...] has produced pneumonia or inflammation [of the] lungs. The other horses in the stables [seem] to be really recovering more rapidly tha[n] owners expected. A variety of treatment[s have] been in use, but each special method app[ears to] have been more or less successful.

DR. RAUCH ON THE SITUATION.

The Sanitary Superintendent thus allu[des to] the horse disease, in his report to the Bo[ard of] Health:

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MR. PARMELEE

says that his horses are in a g[ood condition,] that they eat their feed with relis[h ...] and ar[e ...]ly. He has one very sick anim[al, ...] bed of sawdust, about which m[uch] conc[ern is] felt. His teams are still haulin[g] baggag[e, and] he hopes to resume active operat[ions] next [...] Mr. Parmelee says that our hors[es] will be [...] the winter through, and it will [be] necess[ary to] care for them tenderly, to avo[id] relapse[s ...] that they will all be able to do as much la[bor as] they ought ever to do.

JOHN WENTWORTH'S STOCK

on the Summit farm is free f[ro]m the di[sease.] He says he has scattered all ov[er] his ba[rns] the various disinfectants known, and has [divided] his stock into isolated fields, h[o]ping ther[eby to] avoid the malady.

THE TURF WILL S[UF]FER

somewhat by the epidemic. A. J. Wright['s] valuable mare, Maggie, died yes[terday mo]rning at 10 o'clock. To extend mo[re] accurate [knowl]edge regarding this dread disease, she is [to be] dissected to-day and the result published. [...] Buck's turf horses, at Dexter Park, [are] stricken down, and it is feared that one, a[t least,] may delight no longer the jockeys of th[e] course.

THE FIRE HORSES.

The report from the Fire De[partment] day morning was not quite so [en]couraging [...] Monday. Dr. Hofolk reports that eight a[re] quite seriously ill, but he trusts that ju[dicious] care and pleasant weather will return th[em to] perfect vigor and health. The Chief's h[orse is] recovering, a change for the better having [taken] place Monday night.

HOW A LADY TREATED HER HORSES.

A lady of this city, who is the happy ow[ner of] a pair of handsome horses, lay awake [...] nights thinking what she would do if her [...] quadrupeds were suddenly seized with th[e dis]ease. She thought of hay and beef tea, [...] timony, arsenic, carbonic acid, etc., but [...] settled down on asafœtida as being ju[st the] thing the horses required. So the first th[ing in] the morning, she directed the darkey coa[chman] to harness himself up at once and proceed [at a] trot to the nearest drug store for a [...] asafœtida. He returned. The asafœti[da, or] horseafœtida, was tied up in red [flan]nel bags and hung in the mangers. The [lady] was next engaged in cleaning out the [stable] until everything was as sweet and as nic[e as a] pretty girl's boudoir. The asafœtida wo[rked] a charm for a day or two, until the w[eather] changed, and alarming indications of imm[inent] prostration began to present themselves [...] upon the horses. Their proud heads dr[ooped,] their brilliant and flashing eyes winked a[nd lost] their fire, and a suspicious flow from their [...] accompanied by a consumptive cough to[ld that] the dear ones were under the weather. [The] TRIBUNE was hunted up, and a homœ[opathic] recipe found. The medicine was purcha[sed, and] the mild decoctions, as pleasant and as [...] take as lemonade, were given with un[failing] punctuality every half hour. The result w[as seen] yesterday morning; a decided improvement [was ap]parent, and the prospect of a speedy restor[ation to] health, made glad the heart of the fair [owner.] Common sense tells. A stove taken fro[m the] library was put up in the barn so the hor[ses can] warm their toes when they feel like it. [...] beds and blankets will be next in order.

BETTER HORSE DOCTORS NEEDED.

Commenting upon an article in the New [York] *Times*, to the effect that the whole sub[ject of] the diseases of domestic animals has r[eceived] too little of the attention of scientific m[en, and] that more value should be set upon the s[ervices] of those men who are really skilled in th[e ...]

, Mason, Patrick Henry, Colonel Washing
and Houdon's Washington.
w Orleans has Henry Clay.
ton Rouge had Washington.
Louis has Thomas H. Benton, by Miss
ner.
veland has Oliver H. Perry.
iladelphia has Penn, Franklin, Washington,
Lincoln.
rport.—Matthew Perry.
Point.—General Sedgwick.
rtford.—Bishop Brownell, Israel Putnam (or-
d).
napelier, Vt.—Ethan Allan.
ford, Pa.—Napoleon, by Launt Thompson.
bridge, Md.—Governor Hicks.
timore.—Washington, McDonough.
shington, D. C.—Winfield Scott, by Launt
pson; Roger Sherman and John Marshall, by Ives; General Greene, by Brown;
r Williams, by Simmons; Lincoln, by
e Beam and Flannery; Lincoln, by
ington and Columbus; Greenbough's
ancock; Powers' Jefferson and Franklin;
an Jefferson in the White House grounds;
ral Rawlins ordered, and Farragut appro-
ed for.
ington, Va.—Robert E. Lee, ordered.
isville, Ky.—Henry Clay.
re are revolutionary monuments at Bunker
Baltimore, Washington, and Groton; and
on or a score of shafts, obelisks, etc., on
-fields. Monuments to the second war
England are at Nashville, Annapolis, and
more. Rebellion monuments stand at Rox-
, Providence (ordered), Detroit, Springfield,
len's Fall, Gettysburg, Antietam (order-
and many other places.
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COST AND TASTE OF PUBLIC ART.

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POLITICAL.

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..... 51,537	Tomlinson, dem.....	36,478
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THE HORSE DISEASE.

Another Day of Deserted Streets and Unhappy Pedestrians.

Cases of the Early Afflicted Horses Recovering.

Dr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, on the Situation.

The "Turf, Field, and Farm's" Opinion of Horse-Doctors.

Ludicrous Mishaps Resulting from Substituting Oxen for Horses.

CHICAGO.

Yesterday was a better day for the horse than the day before, and several well-authenticated instances of rapid improvement were reported. In fact, several horses which had been taken with the disease early last week, yesterday exhibited the inevitable symptoms of rapid recovery. In the absence of horses and vehicles, the streets were saved from utter desertion by vehicles drawn by hardy humans, or the lowing ox.

The car horses of the West Division were not by any means improving as rapidly as might have been anticipated, and, though no deaths have occurred, there seems to be no unusual severity in the way in which the horses are attacked. Swollen throats and running sores were bad enough; hacking coughs and refusal to eat also distressing; now utter prostration, and, in some cases, inflammation of the lungs, typhoid pneumonia, and pleurisy. Thus, it will be fully three weeks before the street cars travel again with sufficient regularity to accommodate a long-suffering and much tried public. The South Division car horses are in much better plight, and will be upon the road again some days earlier.

The Northwestern Railroad Company, in running cars from the Wells street depot to Western avenue and return, are alleviating the West Division's troubles very materially.

IN THE LIVERY STABLES,

generally, the disease still remains in its mildest form. Of the thousands of horses in livery and boarding-stables, scarcely half-a-dozen are dangerously sick, and their owners are compelled to admit that the severity of their suffering is greatly owing to the failure of the hands to observe the symptoms in time to put them on the sick list, and thus prevent their being worked while enduring their present affliction. In nearly every instance this failure of detection has produced pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. The other horses in the stables appear to be really recovering more rapidly than their owners expected. A variety of treatments have been in use, but each special method appears to have been more or less successful.

DR. RAUCH ON THE SITUATION.

The Sanitary Superintendent thus alludes to the horse disease, in his report to the Board of Health:

From facts in my possession, I am pretty well satisfied that we did not have the horse disease here prior to Oct. 20. It first made its appearance in the West Division, thence spread to the South Division, and lastly to the North Division. Generally speaking, it seems to have broken out first on the most frequented streets, and among horses that were driven to every part of the city, and among those that were kept in isolated places, or the farthest removed from the main thoroughfares. On last Tuesday it first attracted attention in the South Division. Many of the horses that were supposed to have been suffering with the malady, and were used as an argument to the effect that the epizootic had been here for some time, are now suffering with it. So far eight horses have died, all suffering with other complications, mainly, however, of the lungs. The effect of the storm last night (Monday), and the weather to-day (Tuesday), has been to aggravate the disease in a number of cases that have fallen under my observation, although generally speaking, the afflicted animals are doing as well as could be expected. The number of fatal cases will undoubtedly daily increase until the disease has reached its climax. Some of those first affected are well, while others are convalescing. Fewer horses have died this week in the city than during any similar period for the last three months, which is due, owing no doubt to the general disposition upon the part of horse owners to take it easy. I have they could of their animals, and I have no doubt this fact will also exercise a marked influence in diminishing the mortality from the disease. Arrangements have been made by the Union Rendering Company to remove the dead horses by ox teams, and the day passenger contractor is also trying to do the same. How soon this will be accomplished I cannot say. The work was continued until Saturday night, and a number of teams sent out yesterday (Monday), but it was soon found that the horses were not in a condition to do the work. To-day (Tuesday) there are no teams at work. Until yesterday we had but little trouble in carrying on the work incident to our department.

MR. FARMELEE

says that his horses are in a good condition; that they eat their feed with relish, and are living. He has one very sick animal, attached in a load of sawdust, about which much concern is felt. His teams are still hauling baggage, and he hopes to resume active operations next week. Mr. Farmelee says that our horses will be weak the winter through, and it will be necessary to care for them tenderly, to avoid all relapses, but that they will all be able to do as much labor as they ought ever to do.

JOHN WENTWORTH'S STOCK

on the Summit farm is free from the disease. He says he has scattered all over his barns all the various disinfectants known, and has turned his stock into isolated fields, hoping thereby to avoid the malady.

THE TURF WILL SUFFER

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THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report from the Fire Department yesterday morning was not quite so encouraging as on Monday. Dr. Hofolk reports that night as now quite seriously ill, but has true that judicious care and pleasant weather will return them to perfect vigor and health. The Chief's horse is recovering, a change for the better having taken place Monday night.

HOW A LADY TREATED HER HORSES.

A lady of this city, who is the happy owner of a pair of handsome horses, lay awake several nights thinking how the wood did it her darling quadrupeds were suddenly so afflicted with the disease. She thought of hay and beef tea, of anise, arsenic, carbonic acid, etc., but finally settled down on asafœtida, as being just the thing the horses required. So the first thing in the morning she directed the darkey coachman to harness himself up at once and proceed on a trot to the nearest drug store for a load of asafœtida. He returned. The asafœtida, or horseasfœtida, was tied up in red flannel bags and hung in the stalls. The darkey was next engaged in pleasing out the stalls until everything was as sweet and as nice as a pretty girl's boudoir. The asafœtida worked to a charm for a day or two, until the weather changed, and alarming indications of immediate prostration began to present themselves in and upon the horses. The fair proud heads drooped, their brilliant and fiasling eyes winked and lost their fire, and a sunpicious flow from their noses accompanied by a consumptive cough told that the dear ones were under the weather. The lady was hunted up, and a homeopathic recipe found. The medicine was purchased and the pills and decoctions, as pleasant and as easy to take as lemonade, were given with unfailing punctuality every half hour. The result was that yesterday morning a decided improvement was apparent, and the prospect of a speedy restoration to health, made glad the heart of the fair owner. Common sense is all. A stove taken from the warm parlor was put up in the barn so the horses can have fire when they feel like it. Feather beds and blankets will be next in order.

BETTER THAN DOCTORS NEEDED.

Commenting upon an article in the New York Times, to the effect that the whole subject of the diseases of domestic animals has received little of the attention of scientific men, Mr. Horace Greeley says there should be set upon the services of those men who are really skilled in the treatment of horses, the *Turf, Field, and Farm* says:

The vast number of ignorant pretenders who swarm the country have brought the practice of veterinary science into bad repute. It requires as much knowledge of anatomy and medicine to be successful in the doctoring of animals as it does in the doctoring of people. And in treating the horse or the ox, the physician must have keen eyes and pure judgment, since domestic animals are not gifted with speech and cannot make themselves understood. If a man is afflicted with a pain in the head or a pain in the stomach, he can tell the doctor in very few words how he feels and point out to him the seat of the malady. With the horse it is different. The doctor has nothing to guide him but the symptoms presented. And yet, notwithstanding that it is so clear to all thinking men that the veterinary surgeon should be gifted far above ordinary men, there are thousands of vagrant fellows ignorant of the first principles of anatomy, knowing absolutely nothing of chemistry, and even unable to write a line of good English, who get themselves up as practitioners among domestic animals. These fellows are about as well qualified to be veterinary surgeons as the village blacksmith or ballot-box stuffer is fitted to play the role of a great statesman. That such vile pretenders should be able to pick up even a precarious living in the practice of their "profession" is a disgrace to the country. They are, if possible, a greater infliction upon the stock interest than five-dollar stallions. What the poor horses and patients of tax have suffered at their hands will never be known. Of one thing we may rest assured. So long as the stock-owners of the country patronize these impostors on the score of cheapness, men of true ability and high scientific attainments will look down upon, or rather hold themselves aloof from the practice of veterinary medicine. Unmistakably we need reform in this particular. We have good men in the profession, but unfortunately their number is limited. Let the breeders and proprietors of domestic animals unite to put down the ignoramuses, and them let us hold out greater inducements to the skilled practitioner than we now do. When the veterinary profession is well rid of the quacks, the tide of suffering will be checked, and with proper treatment we will save thousands of animals which, in their present manipulations, die cruel and lingering deaths.

IT IS RELATED OF ONE HORSE

at a livery stable on West Jackson street, that while suffering acutely from pleuro-pneumonia, he became delirious, and acted in the wildest and most unexpected manner. At one time, laboring under the hallucination that he belonged to a circus, he sat down and pawed the air with his fore feet. On another occasion he attempted to scale his crib, wearing meanwhile an air of speculation in his eyes that was more than equine. On several occasions he became wild and furious, but after a paroxysm of delirious passion, the poor beast would collapse into a condition of the utmost prostration. He is better now, however, being among the convalescent. It is to be hoped that he will forget the antics which he practiced without being taught, for it would be a pity exceeding the reverse of desirable for the driver of a light buggy should his horse suddenly sit down and paw the air, or dreamily attempt to climb over the front gate and take its driver, buggy and all, into the front parlor.

THE OX BUSINESS.

The attempts to substitute oxen for horses frequently results in ludicrous mishaps. The principal difficulty seems to be, how to hitch up the critters. It should be borne in mind that competent ox-drivers are not to be picked up on every street corner in Chicago, and therefore there is much uncertainty as to the proper manner of addressing an ox in order to effect his movements as well as with reference to the correct mode of hooking him to the wagon. He ought to pull in harness, like a horse, but he won't. He insists upon a huge hickory contrivance known as a yoke, and desires to be attached to the wagon in the simplest manner consistent with the laws of progression. A party of clerks on Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon experienced considerable difficulty in making the thing work. They first attached tug-ropes from the yoke to the wheel-stretchers, only to encounter the most uncompromising objections from the oxen, whose feelings found vent in kicks slow but disagreeable. In the midst of their quandary came a timely suggestion from a looker-on who was evidently well up in ox-gear. From him they learned that nothing but a chain of suitable length was necessary, and, when this had been procured, they went on their way rejoicing, at the rate of two miles per hour.

The streets were saved from utter desertion yesterday by a few vehicles drawn by hardy men, some by apparently well-fed persons, who displayed on their backs and behind them the advertisement of some well-known clothing establishment. But there were more oxen on the streets yesterday than human beasts of burden or horses. A large number of ox teams could be seen in different parts of the city. Every large business house in Chicago has four or five yoke of oxen at work now doing the heavy teaming. Messrs. Field & Leiter had several yoke of these useful and powerful beasts in their employ before the disease showed itself in the city, and have now several at work. On Monday, when they were first impressed into active service, they were overloaded by the boys, who seemed to think the ox some near relative of the elephant. Even this load the patient brutes drew successfully, but they wilted a little, and their capacity was recognized afterwards as being not altogether unlimited.

Oxen are now being imported at a rapid rate. The demand is not yet supplied, and good animals meet with ready sale. A countryman stood five yoke by the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday morning, and in one hour walked away with $1,250 in his pocket, leaving the oxen to the mercies and abuses of their new owners. There were ox markets all through the business portion of the city, and about them gathered merchants, ox-drivers, and curiosity-seekers. The average prices were from $150 to $250. Merchants are generally buying their oxen, but some are hiring at $10 a day, with driver.

Hamlin, Hale & Co. are using five yoke of oxen, and find them to give ample satisfaction. Their horses are not being worked at all at present.

THE DUMMIES.

The North Side denizens, although by our last great calamity, the fire, they suffered beyond the power of words to tell, are more fortunate in the calamity now upon us. The North Side Railway put a dummy on their track yesterday afternoon, which runs with four cars, once every hour, the first train leaving Fullerton avenue at half-past 6 in the morning, and the last at the corner of Michigan and Clark streets at 6 in the evening. At Fullerton avenue they connect with a dummy train for Lake View. A more popular line than this could not be imagined. The four cars will hardly contain all who wish to ride, and as one looks at them, he is glad that nothing but a dummy is to pull the load. The horses of this line were not so well yesterday morning, being affected by the misty weather.

The Chicago City Railway Company have had track on Monday afternoon met with an accident near Twenty-second street and the same evening, whereby it was made useless, and cars not have run since. The people of the South Side, where they not relieved by the extra trains on the Illinois Central and other railroad lines, would be in a sorry condition.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In spite of all the efforts made by the railroad companies to land passengers as near as possible to the hotels, a great deal of serious inconvenience is encountered at the depots. On Monday night the Atlantic Express, on the Michigan Central Road, was about three hours behind time, and when it arrived, about midnight, a large number of lady travellers, who had expected to meet friends, were in a pitiable plight. Through the rain and mud they made their way as best they could to the nearest hotels, while not a few made a miserable night of it in the depot shed.

If the horse disease does not soon abate, every sort of living thing will be called into service to transfer goods. Yesterday morning, on Water street, a dog and two boys, were seen hauling a small wagon filled with lumber. They pulled their load along right merrily, and the boys seemed as willing as the dog to *vice versa*. Upon inquiry of this team, the boys informed the reporter that they were paid fifty cents a load for hauling some lumber four blocks.

Two horses belonging to the Halsted street omnibus line were taken out yesterday before being fully recovered, and, before going far, one fell dead, and the other died soon after being taken to the barn, the result of working them while convalescent.

The bridge-turners report a falling off in the number of vessels passing the bridges since the epidemic came among us.

Indians at a Civilized Dinner.

The delegations of Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, etc., now in the East, visited the Maryland Institute Fair, Friday. The Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"After they had been conducted to the apartment in the Maryland Institute assigned them, all of the young women took to the floor, some of them in a sitting, but most of them in a reclining position, and spent the time in combing their hair with small cards, similar to those used for carding cotton and wool. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Indians were conducted to Shaw's Cottage Restaurant, on North High street, where dinner was prepared for them. As soon as dinner was announced, they did not need a second invitation, but marched in single file to the dining-room, where two long tables were spread and abundantly supplied with roast beef, potatoes, bread and butter, and fruit. Without ceremony, as soon as they reached the table they fell to work and ate ravenously for a full hour. Most of them showed a remarkable fondness for butter and bread, and their mode of eating it was to first swallow a piece of butter about half the size of an ordinary egg, and then take a small piece of bread. The principal article of diet, however, was beef, and one squaw of about 16 years ate nine large slices, equal to about two and a half pounds. While the dinner was going on scarcely a word was spoken by any of them; indeed, there appeared to be no time for talking until the business in hand had been got through with. One large Indian, who sat near the entrance door of the dining-room, espied a plate of pickled cucumbers, and he took the largest on his plate. One-half of the pickle went into his mouth and down his throat, but no sooner was it swallowed than he slapped both hands on his stomach, and rolled his eyes upward in horror. Evidently he had not been used to that sort of relish. All finished eating at almost the same moment of time, and at a signal from Captain Alvord, who had charge of them, they returned to the reception-room, when the women again went to the floor."

A Palace of Trade.

Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co. were fortunate in having completed all their preparations of building, fitting, and occupation of their superb jewelry premises, Nos. 266 and 268 Wabash avenue before the temporary embargo on street communications took place, and for some days have been in occupancy of one of the most sumptuous establishments in the United States. The most exquisite taste has prevailed in every feature of the beautiful store, and there are novelties in its adornment peculiarly its own. The columns in front are cased in beautiful variegated marble, presenting a most charming effect, and a durability of attractiveness very admirably the exemplification of this house. The interior is broad, lofty, and symmetrical, with nothing overdone in the frescoes and rich array of carved black walnut cases. The great mirrors to be added in a day or two are only lacking to complete the magical effect, reflecting and repeating all the details, and carrying out the full design of the carefully-studied whole. But, after all, the chief attraction of Messrs. Giles, Brother & Co.'s premises will remain, as heretofore, their claim to the front rank of merchants in their line. In the stock of jewelry, diamonds, precious stones, and silverware, only two New York firms surpass them. Their strength has been shown by the fact that they have added to the attractions of Wabash avenue one of the finest retail stores in the city, and their strength and prosperity have been won by their long career of trade, which has made, and must make, them favorites with all buyers of the beautiful merchandise with which their new premises are filled.

Latest Cure for Horse Diseases.

[Advertisement.]

The remedy for this disease which has superceded the best in all the Eastern cities, where the epidemic has prevailed is now being extensively used in this city, and is meeting with great success, severe cases of it have resisted other treatment being quickly subdued by this. Like all great cures it acts quickly and surely. This article is "Ferguson's" Wonderful Oil. It should be applied externally from the throat to the chest, rubbing it in thoroughly, according to directions on each bottle. Avery Bros., whose livery stable is on State street, considered as among our best horsemen, say it works like a charm. Even if a horse is improving, it will expedite a cure and save many days of idleness. We understand that the trade are supplied by Fuller & Fuller, E. Burnham & Sons, and by C. K. Webb & Bros., manufacturers, Jackson, Mich.

Velvets and Cloakings.

We have just opened three pieces more of those splendid Lyons Cloak Velvets at $12 per yard. They are the best bargain ever offered in this city. We have also just opened a full assortment of other makes of Lyons Velvets, including the very best and finest goods made. We are selling a splendid wide French Lace for $1.25; also have a large stock of the Guipure laces for dress and cloak trimmings, up to six inches wide, at prices fully 30 per cent below ruling rates, as they are succeeding goods. Parties buying velvet or other cloak material of us, can have it fitted, if made to order, at a trifling charge. Orders sent us from the country will be filled at the same price as though the purchaser was present in person. Measurement blanks, for cloaks, sent on application, and instructions given as to taking measure. HORCHEIN, PALMER & CO., No. 263 State, near Twentieth street.

"Do You Do Your Own Sewing?"

asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "La me, no!" she replied, "my fingers are so rumatic that I am unable to hold a needle, but I am going to obtain a light running Domestic, with its simple attentions, great arrange of work, ease of co-operation, and agreeable chick stitch. Oh, you never saw such a machine! There's room enough under the arm-pit of the Domestic to put that boy and mend his trousers without disrobing him," and then the old lady beamed kindly on the boy, who was just that minute cutting the buttons off his jacket with which to make tops. Sold at No. 74 State street.

New Musical Merchandise.

At the warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., Nos. 302, 304 and 306 Wabash avenue, may be seen an extensive stock of new and improved musical instruments. For the accommodation of the public, this establishment will be kept open during the evening, thus affording an opportunity to many who have not the time during the day to inspect the vast stock that this firm have on exhibition. Parties desiring to select goods for the approaching holidays will find no better place in the city, nor a better line of musical goods from which to make their purchases, than the well-known house of Julius Bauer & Co.

O'Callaghan's Protective Police.

Certain disreputable persons, with a view to the advancement of their own personal interest, are now busily engaged in circulating the report that O'Callaghan's Protective Police organization has been disbanded. To the public, and particularly my patrons, I beg leave to state that there is not a word of truth in such reports. My force is larger and more efficient to-day than ever before, and I intend that in future it shall maintain its previous good reputation. The statement of the Chicago Times to the contrary notwithstanding. All I ask is a fair field, and no favor. C. O'Callaghan, Sr., No. 559 State street.

Extra Accommodation Train.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 5, and during the suspension of travel by city railways, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run accommodation trains on the Galena Division, between Western avenue and Wells-Street Depot, as follows: Leave Western avenue at 6:30 a. m., and every hour thereafter until 6 p. m., and every hour thereafter until 7 o'clock p. m.; returning, will leave Thirty-ninth street at 6:30 a. m., and once every hour thereafter. These trains will stop at all road crossings. Fare, 10 cents. HUGH RIDDLE,
A. M. SMITH, General Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent.

Important to Shippers.

To facilitate shipments, and accommodate its patrons, we learn the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has made arrangements with the Michigan Central Railroad, to continue until there is an abatement in the horse distemper, whereby freight destined for points reached by the C. & A. R. R. and its connections in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and California, may be delivered and receipted for at the depot of the M. C. R. R., foot of South Water street.

Choice Oil Paintings.

Yesterday was as unfavorable a day for getting about as has been seen in Chicago for a long time, yet the attractions at No. 288 State street called out many ladies and gentlemen who are lovers of the beautiful. The display of so choice a collection of oil paintings as that of Mr. Von Wendt could not fail to draw the admiring crowds that visited him throughout the day. His sale, which comes off to-morrow afternoon, we feel certain will be a success.

Guns.

E. Thomas, Jr., No. 62 West Madison street, has just received from Europe a fine lot of central fire breech-loading guns, which he is selling at $40 and $50. The same gun has heretofore sold at $75 and $100. He keeps an assortment of sporting goods always on hand.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

Burnett's Kalliston

removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Java; barks Jessie Scarth, Painesville, Marion, Hemisphere, E. Jones, Unadilla, Red, White, and Blue, Cavalier, Summer Cloud; schrs McLeod, J. Miner, Escanaba, Ables Cobb, Pathfinder, Sanderson, Melvina, Guiding Star, Idaho, Pomeroy, Dousman, Barter, Osborn, Wall, Ishpenning, Ogden, Exile, Golden Rule, Walbridge, King Sisters, Mason, Harrison, B. Raab.

PASSED UP—Props Inter-Ocean, Powers, Tuttle; barks Martin, Mack, Acorn, Clyde; brig Mechanic; schrs C. P. Williams, M. Star.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—PASSED UP—Prop St. Paul; schrs Ethan Allan, Cambridge, Anna Grover, F. Palms, Webb, Kearsage.

PASSED DOWN—Props Allegheny, Vanderbilt, Oneida.

WIND—South.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Fearful Crime in East Tennessee.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, Nov. 2.

A short time since an account of the murder of Captain Thomas J. Boyd, of Sweetwater, East Tennessee, was published in some of the New York papers, and the facts, as they stated them, were derived from a source that was unreliable, on account of the antagonism of feeling existing at that time between Captain Boyd and the parties who furnished the statement. It was also alleged that there was a strong suspicion of the whole matter being a hoax, and that the murdered man was still alive and at large.

The version we give of the affair is from a party who heard the evidence of the gentlemen who were with Captain Boyd when he was murdered. From his statement it appears that Captain Boyd, soon after the war, engaged in the claim business with Colonel Carter, of East Tennessee, as a clerk. After continuing with him until he became familiar with the business, he then commenced soliciting claims on his individual responsibility.

His thorough acquaintance with the citizens, and his established reputation for honesty, secured him a large share of the claim business, and he was prosecuting his business with a success that gave him considerable notoriety, and it was while endeavoring to secure some evidence in regard to an important case, that he fell into the hands of this band of robbers, who brutally murdered him and burned his body to prevent detection.

The facts are as follows: Captain John T. Boyd, accompanied by E. P. Reagan, a Justice of the Peace, and a man named Hensley, left Sweetwater on the morning of the 6th of September for the purpose of going to Tellico Mountain, to take some testimony in regard to some claims that he had in his possession for collection against the United States Government. After visiting several parties in the country along the route, they arrived at Captain H.'s father's house, where they spent the night.

On the following morning (Friday) they resumed their journey, visiting several parties for the purpose of serving summons, and taking evidence to be used in certain cases then pending for collection. About 12 m., they arrived at the foot of the Tellico Mountain, and stopped at the house of a friend for dinner. After dinner, and resting for a short time, they bade adieu to their friend, and commenced the toilsome ascent of the mountain. After reaching the summit, and resting their tired horses for a moment, and surveying the grand panorama that spread out before them, they proceeded on their way across the mountain. The mountains in this section of country are very broken, their surfaces dotted with high peaks or eminences, while occasionally an immense gorge breaks off from the road, and descends almost precipitously to the base. These mountain gorges are thickly set with an almost impenetrable growth of ivy and laurel, with an occasional pine, struggling for a hold upon its side.

The party having proceeded across the mountain, were descending the further slope when they arrived at Laurel Branch, a clear and beautiful stream that breaks from the mountain sides and flows on through a canopy of laurel and ivy, until it reaches the mountain's base. Here the party halted to let their horses drink, when suddenly a band of armed, disguised men, rose up from the thick undergrowth that flanked the road on either side, and demanded their surrender. Seeing the utter uselessness of any attempt at resistance, they quietly submitted to their demand. They were then taken from their horses and securely bound with cords, their blindfolded and placed upon their horses again, and guarded some one and a half or two miles (as they supposed), when the party stopped. The bandages were then removed from their eyes, and they were dismounted. Reagan and Hensley were then more securely bound by a cord around their ankles, and were then left laying upon the ground. Captain Boyd was carried a short distance from the spot to the brow of a steep hill, or gorge, the parties remarking that they had "got the old fox at last," and telling him that they were going to kill him. Upon his attempting to plead with them, they stopped him, telling him it "would do no good," as they intended to kill him. One of the party then drew a pistol and fired at Captain B. who was standing with his hands tied, powerless to offer any opposition. A second shot was fired quickly after the first, when he fell to the ground and rolled down the declivity out of sight of his friends, who were compelled to witness this murder without the power to aid. Afterwards several other shots were heard which were supposed to have been fired into his body after he rolled out of sight. The murderers then came back to Reagan and Hensley, who were calmly awaiting their turn. They unbound them and, carried them off some distance into one of those thickly shaded gorges, when they left them again securely bound until after dark, when they returned, telling them that they had concluded not to kill them, as they had "got the man they wanted."

The party then unbound them and left them to their fate. They wandered among the mountain fastnesses all night, without food and with the knowledge of the horrible tragedy occupying their minds. At last the dawning of day brought with it the welcome light that guided them to a friendly path that led them down the mountain to a neighboring settlement. When relating the story of the terrible tragedy, a number of citizens collected together and proceeded to the spot where the terrible scene was enacted, that hurried an innocent man into eternity, and plunged a family and friends into unutterable grief and sorrow.

Arriving upon the ground, they discovered a short distance from the scene of the murder, the burnt and charred body of the unfortunate man. The blood upon the rocks and some of the papers of the deceased, that were found a short distance from the scene of the murder, and the statement made by two of his friends was evidence sufficient that they had attempted to conceal their crime by burning the body of the unfortunate man. A Coroner's jury was summoned to set upon the case and ascertain the facts connected with the terrible affair. The United States officials, however, interfered, and prevented the jury from acting at the time, and we have been unable since that time to ascertain the final result of the investigations in the case.

The opinions of the community is that he was murdered, not only for his money, but for the purpose of gratifying some feelings of personal hatred—the result of an antagonism of feeling during the late war—Captain Boyd being in the Rebel service. At any rate, the matter is involved in a mass of mystery that time alone will solve, and the public will anxiously await such developments as will finally settle the question in dispute, relieve the innocent, and visit upon the guilty that punishment that their crime so richly deserves.

"Repairing," as Understood in the Navy Yards.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Navy Yard at Portsmouth is an economical institution. There is one vessel here of immense size. Her name, I think, is the Illinois. They began to build her some years ago, and before they got up to the top, the bottom was rotten. So they are now tearing her to pieces. As I said, her size is huge, and the amount of timber in her is beyond any power of description. She is stayed, and bolted, and stanchioned, and appears as though she must be a miracle of strength. What was not massive oak was solid iron, and, in her presence, one involuntarily asks what is the need of ironclads? Standing on the ground and looking up the top works of this leviathan of the seas, the height seems dizzy. They began to build her in 1864. They put green wood in her hull, and you can now take a cane and run it clear through her bottom timbers that are one or two feet thick. The outer sheeting of four-inch oak is solid and sound; so is the inner sheeting of similar material. Also all this is stayed through the ribs by enormous iron bolts every few inches apart, but the ribs between are like dry punk, which crumbles into impalpable powder as you take it into your hand. As I gazed upon this stupendous fabric and thought of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that had been squandered, my mind again inverted to the benign influence of a paternal government, and I began to perceive where the joke came in. Here was this magnificent vessel, approaching completion, whose massive structure seemed able to resist the shock of centuries and "brave the lightning and the gale," all going to ruin, before she had even once kissed her native element, and I was inclined to be irritated, but remembered that Uncle Sam is one of those good-natured individuals whom we can all plunder at will without any degree of moral accountability attaching to the act, and that, therefore, there is no use of making a fuss about it. They are now engaged in tearing the Illinois to pieces, and it requires 1,300 men to do it, and will take these 1,300 men about ten years, at the rate they are going on. Add the wages of all these, for all this time, to the original cost of the vessel, and to this the cost of the new ship to be built under the same name, as it will all be charged to that account, and when the Illinois comes out, about $16,000,000 will cover the expense of her construction. The way it is done in the circumlocution and red-tape office is this: To build a new vessel of war requires an act of Congress, as I am told, and special appropriations, and all that sort of thing, and, when these are asked for, the politicians and newspapers raise a howl of spasmodic patriotism, and, therefore, it is dangerous. But a ship can be repaired to any extent, involving any amount of money, and no noise about it. The department, therefore, is now engaged in repairing the Illinois. They have preserved two planks from her spar-deck, and propose to build the balance of the boat on them, and call it after the original name; so that you can see where the $16,000,000 go to. But again, a boat might probably be built for somewhat less than that sum, and here we see how many yards are fearful and wonderful institutions. The thirteen hundred men that are engaged in repairing the Illinois—well, they have been engaged now about a month, and have, all put together, done about twenty-five cents' worth of work. They will be continued in their employment until early in November—the first Tuesday after the first Monday, I think—at an average of from three to four dollars a day, and will do, from this time until then, work to the amount of about thirty-seven and a half cents more—all in "repairing the Illinois." I saw them repairing, and I have no doubt but that I could go into the Navy Yard, to-day, and repair with the best of them.

"COMANCHE BILL."

Toothpicks Made of "Spotted Horse's" Shin Bone.

St. Louis Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

"Comanche Bill" is here, and has procured himself to be interviewed by a verdant reporter. Bill is a little weazen-faced wretch with a scraggy goatee and long, thick hair, not particularly dirty, and ridiculous in its general appearance. There is nothing grand about him. He don't look as if he was capable of being a great villain, even. He hangs about the bar-room of the hotel, drinking all the fire-water he can get and anybody to pay for, and though he doesn't make himself "fresh," he is always ready to be drawn into rehearsing the marvelous stories of his fights with red-skins. The fellow has a hungry, longing look, when he sees a party file in and range themselves along the counter without inviting him. I squandered a few drinks on Bill, the other night,

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

To-day was the dullest and gloomiest for many months. The election and the horse distemper, together, had the effect to greatly impede business. There was a complete suspension of deliveries of coal, lumber, iron, brick, groceries, and all kinds of heavy goods. As the horse disease is not simply contagious, but epizootic (meaning the same with reference to animals as epidemic would with reference to the human species), it is more than likely to spread into the country and interfere with the delivery of all sorts of products. The disease has probably culminated here, but its effect to check business in the country will probably be experienced more forcibly a few days hence than at present. It seems not improbable that it may be the means of increasing the demand for money. Merchants' liabilities mature just as fast as if there had been nothing to interfere with trade.

Money continues stringent in this market. Merchants still complain of slowness of collections in the country, deposits in the banks are not increasing, and bankers complain that maturing liabilities are not promptly paid, and it appears as though the tendency toward an easier condition, which was noticeable last week, had been reversed this week, and the supply of loanable funds seems to be diminishing. The demand for money would undoubtedly be much larger, if there was any use to apply.

In the open market, the supply of money is small, and the amount of paper offered is ditto. Rates are nominally 1½ to 2 per cent per month.

Exchange was scarcer to-day and firm at par to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

Money continues tight in Cincinnati and St. Louis yet, and in both places good commercial paper sells in the street at 12 per cent per annum. The same is true of New York City and Boston, and, in fact, throughout the country generally.

CONSOLIDATION ON A GIGANTIC SCALE.

The *Financier* prints a tabular statement of miles of road controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, either by lease or by ownership of a majority of the stock. The list embraces sixty-three railroads, including those now being constructed. These are all made tributary to the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and their termini are distributed in nearly every State in the Union. Including the Union, Central, and Texas Pacifics, the total extent of lines will be nearly 15,000 miles, and the grand aggregate of capital invested in them will be at least $670,000,000. Besides these, are 250 miles of canals and a line of four steamships now building to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The total capital invested in these means of transportation, controlled by one organization, will scarcely fall short of $750,000,000. It will thus be seen that nearly one-third of the railroads of the United States are under the control of a few individuals in one corporation. In view of the vast political power which could be wielded by a combination of the major portion of the railroad interest of the United States, this is a significant fact. In a commercial point of view it is also worthy of note, that all the trans-continental roads will be controlled in Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Nov. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 2 and 3 of w ½ Lot 19, in Block 10, of Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $4,000.

Ashley st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft, dated April 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 30, in Block 14, Holstein, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $395.

Wabash av, 160 ft n of Jackson st, e f, 40 ft to alley, dated March 19; consideration, $44,000.

Lots 14 to 19 and 31 to 35, in Block 10, of Morton's s ½ of n w ¼, Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 42, in Block 7, in same, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $500.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 1, in same, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $700.

Lots 19 and 20, in Tinkham's Block 37, of w ½, etc., Sec 17, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $9,000.

Morgan st, bet Harrison and Tyler sts, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $16,500.

South Western av, near Taylor st, s e f, 25 ft running to Taylor st, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Leavitt st, s w cor of Taylor st, e f, 27¼x50 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $900.

81 4-10 ft south and adjoining the above, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,100.

South Western av, 81 4-10 ft s w of Leavitt st, s e f, 25 ft running to Taylor st, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,300.

25 ft adjoining the above, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $500.

Lot 14, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ e of railroad in n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $200.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

There was comparatively little doing in business circles today, though the prevalence of the horse disease had quite as much to do with it as the Presidential election. The produce movement was the most affected by the Presidential contest, as the Board of Trade had voted to adjourn for the day. The Exchange room was closed, but a good many members were true to their instincts, and assembled in the wide halls of the building, where they traded from early morning till 1 o'clock—principally in wheat.

There was no regular bulletin of receipts and shipments, but the books of the Grain Inspector shows that there were inspected into store this morning, 174 cars (58,000 bu) wheat; 115 cars and 19,700 bu (total 65,000 bu) corn; 24 cars and 13,500 bu (total 28,000 bu) oats; 4 cars (1,600 bu rye; and 85 cars (34,000 bu) barley. Total (402 cars), 188,600 bu. The shipments, as shown on the same books, were 64,992 bu wheat; 147,894 bu corn; 14,469 bu oats; 10,370 bu rye; and 19,951 bu barley.

It was reported from Buffalo to-day that the boat-owners on the Erie Canal are now paying back-charges on grain shipped by that route. This is an important fact to shippers.

The Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday suspended one of its members for one week, for ungentlemanly conduct, he having called a brother member a liar. The action was eminently proper, and will, perhaps, operate salutarily on the very few who are in the habit of using coarse language on 'Change.

The case of Myer, Baxter & Co. will come before the Board of Trade to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, that they be expelled from membership. There should be a full meeting. It is important to remember that the vote on expulsion will be taken *separately* for each member of the firm.

Our article of this morning, on the corner in pork, omitted the item of $5,000 or more, paid to the Inspector of provisions for inspecting the pork tendered to the firm that now controls all the old pork in this market, and nearly all that in the West. It is stated as the intention of some of the provision dealers to endeavor to procure the appointment of five Inspectors this winter, so that they may be able to avoid annoyances which have arisen in the past on occasions of unusual activity in deliveries.

We repeat our quotations in the leading markets from yesterday, in those cases where there was no trading. Grain was generally weak, and provisions nominally steady. The grocery market was again dull, and the prevalent feeling was somewhat depressed. A fair number of orders were received from the interior trade, but there were few of our dealers prepared to deliver goods, and the volume of business was small. Prices underwent no important change, coffees, sugars, and rice ruling easy at the decline noted yesterday. Dry goods were inquired for to a moderate extent only, and prices ruled steady and unchanged. In the butter and cheese market, a light business was done at about yesterday's prices. Coal was firm, but inactive. Hay, hides, and leather were reported quiet and unchanged. Lumber was quiet, but without any material change in prices. Building materials are very quiet; dealers continue to receive large orders for lime, cement, etc., but are not able to fill them at present. Brick remains quiet at $11.00 ₩ m. Iron, tin, copper, etc., were in moderate demand, and without change in prices. Nails steady at $6.12½@6.25 rates, with 12½c off to the trade. Broom corn, hops, and wool remain unchanged. The street markets were almost inactive, very little business being done. The offerings of poultry, game, eggs, etc., were meagre, but ample. There were no sales made of potatoes, to-day, it being impossible to remove them from the depots. Seeds were quiet and without change; we continue to quote prime timothy at $2.90@3.00; clover at $5.00 for prime, mammoth at $5.40@5.50. Flax steady at $1.50@1.55. Apples, and other fruits were quiet and prices continue to rule steady at previous quotations.

Highwines were nominal at the advance of Monday, at 89½c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, but stronger. There was no sale vessels offering, the few now in the river being full (mostly with coal) and little prospect of being able to unload till horse-power has been replaced by dummy engines, many of which are now being prepared for use. For steam vessels a fair demand was reported, at 17c for wheat and 16c for corn to Buffalo.

Provisions were quiet and nominally unchanged. The only thing mentioned was pork for December delivery, which was offered at $12.75, with $12.25 bid. The market closed on Monday at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00; do seller next week offered at $13.50; do seller December, $12.50@12.62½; do seller January, $12.40@12.50; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.40@12.50; do seller April, $12.50@12.75. Lard, cash, 7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7½@7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝@7⅝c; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅞@8c. Dry salted shoulders, 4⅜@5c; short ribs, 9@9½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11@12c, and green hams firm at 8½@8⅝c for present delivery; 8¼@8⅛c seller November; 8@8¼c seller December. Green shoulders, 4@4¼c; do short ribs, 6½@7c. Meats, 15 to 20 diminish till next April. Seller the month or regular No. 2, opened at 32½c; advanced to 32⅝c, and declined to 31¾c, closing at 32c. Sell- days in salt, quotable at 4⅜@5c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs, or long clear; 7c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅜c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@27.50. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease, quotable at 5½@6½c.

Flour was inactive, and nominally unchanged.

Wheat was active, but weak, declining 1½c below the inside quotations of Monday, in sympathy with a reported decline of 1@2d per 100 lbs in Liverpool. The market opened at $1.07¾ for seller the month, dropped gradually to $1.06¼, with numerous transactions, under a widespread desire to sell out, and improved to $1.06⅝ at the close. Seller the year was quiet at about the same range. Seller December averaged ⅛@⅜c above November, closing at $1.06⅞. No. 1 spring was in some request, with $1.15 bid, but no sales. No. 3 spring nominal at 97c, and rejected do at 82c. Other grades inactive. The recent weakness in wheat in Liverpool is undoubtedly due to the liberal receipts there, and some hopes are entertained of an advance, as the shipments from this side of the Atlantic have fallen off within a few days past.

Corn was dull, being reported lower in Liverpool. There was a good deal of talk, but very little trading, at 31½@32c seller December, closing at 31⅝c, which was ⅛c higher than at the close on Monday. Seller the month was entirely nominal at 32@32½c. Strictly fresh receipts would probably have brought 32⅝c, had there been buyers and sellers on the floor.

Oats were nominally unchanged, at 20⅝c seller the month; 22⅛@22½c seller December. 21½c for strictly fresh receipts of No. 2; and 17⅛@17⅜c for rejected.

Rye was nominally firm at 54c for fresh receipts of No. 2

Barley was inactive, and nominal at the inside prices of Monday, at 62c for No. 2; 51@51½c for No. 3; and 38@39 for rejected, all in ordinary houses, with a preference of ½@1c for receipts in Armour Dole & Co.'s elevator.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 2, '72.	Oct. 26, '72.	Nov. 4, '71.
Wheat, bu.	768,059	747,263	684,056
Corn, bu.	1,568,537	2,751,882	692,802
Oats, bu.	786,213	819,726	403,733
Rye, bu.	166,507	179,770	284,614
Barley, bu.	349,245	260,466	458,285

Total, 3,618,642 bu. There was an increase during the week of 20,795 bu wheat; and a decrease of 1,183,349 bu corn; 53,513 bu oats; 13,177 bu rye; and 11,221 bu barley.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Oct. 29, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	25	537	2,090	673,739	732,402
London	403	50	43,280	....	155,828
Glasgow	....	15	....	48,000	....
Hamburg	200	226	1,172,954	325,903	128
Bremen	....	539	686,456	212,937	....
Antwerp	....	....	1,313,908	165,426	....
Rotterdam	....	....	180,962	....	....
Cadiz	....	....	8,224	....	....
West Indies	741	257	469,278	....	....
B. Guiana	211	65	22,750	313,286	21,464
Brazil	60	55	24,615	....	....
B. N. A. Col.	780	800	7,500	8,200	8,818
N. Grenada	21	58	177,691	....	....
Venezuela	....	1	5,521	283	....
Cis. Rep.	....	....	7,560	945	....
Africa	....	....	....	644	1,213
Total	2,461	2,322	4,090,744	1,748,426	989,872
Week Oct. 22	4,495	948	2,776,730	1,686,078	725,575
Week Oct. 15	5,879	1,616	2,172,734	1,353,378	1,798,677
Week Oct. 8	2,866	1,853	5,780,836	2,256,861	1,624,740
Week Oct. 1	1,947	1,234	2,885,709	1,936,148	1,148,200

And 152,725 lbs butter; 130,339 lbs grease; 35,483 lbs stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to Oct. 28, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	180,285	156,232	83,696
Beef, pkgs	100,192	138,582	72,361
Lard, lbs	173,159,735	99,953,306	27,285,912
Bacon, lbs	203,123,496	72,024,404	29,039,360
Butter, lbs	5,290,178	6,703,868	1,391,787
Cheese, lbs	67,327,229	72,393,078	58,469,932
Tallow, lbs	59,842,081	34,563,218	20,483,803

D. W. C. Sanford, of New Orleans, reports the following as the stocks of provisions at that point on the 1st instant and a year previously:

	Nov. 1, 1872.	Nov. 1, 1871.
Mess pork, brls	1,454	3,702
Other kinds, brls	50	269
Total pork	1,504	3,971
Lard, tcs	3,122	1,757
Lard, kegs	3,112	3,406
Bacon, shoulder, casks	1,170	506
Bacon, rib sides, casks	....	2
Bacon, clear rib sides, casks	317	127
Bacon, clear sides, casks	461	1,798
Hams, tcs	213	1,548
Dry salt meats, packed and loose, lbs	329,000	60,000
Total bacon and dry salt meat, in lbs	2,405,160	3,109,800

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

ALCOHOL—Continues active and quotable at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There were no changes to note; the market continues to rule dull, but previous figures are fully maintained: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $140.00@160.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Were in large supply and very quiet; choice hand picked navies are scarce and quotable at $2.50 per bu. Fair to medium, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.50@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—But very little business was transacted. Dealers continue to receive large orders for lime, cement, &c., but it is impossible to make deliveries. Brick were quiet and without change. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.60; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; country brick, $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.50
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—The past week has been a very quiet one in this branch of trade. Neither local nor outside buyers have operated save on a limited scale, and under liberal receipts prices have weakened, sensibly. The inquiry has been mainly confined to good and choice qualities, at 20@25c. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—Prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last weekly review. The demand for burlaps and gunnies continues fair, but other goods in the list are but little inquired for. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28@.... wool sacks, 65@70c.

CANNED GOODS—The demand for canned goods continues to increase as the season advances, and prices are working firmer for nearly everything in the list. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.30@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.90
Corn, Elgin	2.50@3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.85@2.90
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—A further advance of ... has been established in the Eastern market, and ... were are stronger, in sympathy. Under an ... and prices would undoubtedly advance. The ... at the present time is sluggish. We quote ... k factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; ... factory, 13½@14½c.

COAL—Only a small amount of ... been done in this article, the prevalence of ... disease" preventing deliveries. Prices, however, are exceedingly firm, and in one or two varieties a slight advance is noted. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues quiet and without material change in prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $15.00@20.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ₩ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in moderate request, on local and interior account, at previous prices. Sales include 25 boxes pears at $4.50; 100 boxes do, Glout Morceau at $4.00; 200 boxes do Winter Nellis at $3.50; 100 lbs Muscat grapes at 25c; 50 lbs Tokay at 30c.

EGGS—Were higher for strictly fresh, owing to scarcity; limed and pickled eggs in fair supply. We quote fresh at 27@28c; pickled at 20@24c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request. We continue to quote; Prime live geese at 65@70c; mixed feathers at 25@50c, according to quality.

FISH—In the fish market no new features were developed. Trade is fair and the following prices are firmly adhered to: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business is only fair and prices rule comparatively steady: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turks, prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@13½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—The offerings were light, but fully equal to the demand; prices remain about the same. Sales comprise 3 doz prairie chickens at $4.50; 5 doz mallard ducks at $3.00@3.25; 6 doz quail at 2.00@2.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Were very quiet. Apples sell in a retail way at $2.25@3.00 per brl; car lots, $2.00@2.50. Cranberries quiet and steady at $10.00@12.00 per brl for cultivated; $8.00@9.00, for wild. Quinces quotable at 75c@$1.00 per basket, and $8.00@9.00 per brl. Grapes scarce at $3.75@4.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade has been rather quiet since the date of our last weekly review, and a less buoyant feeling has prevailed. Coffees, owing to a decline in gold, have eased off a ½c, while sugars have suffered a reduction of ⅛@⅜c. Rice also is lower. Other goods in the list rule comparatively steady. We now quote:

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@25½c; Java No. 2, 23½@23⅜c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22@22½c; prime Rio, 21¼@21½c; good do, 20½@21½c; common do, 19@19⅝c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8⅜c.

SUGARS—Patent cut leaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@13½c; granulated, 13½@13⅞c; standard, 12⅞@13c; do No. 2, 12⅝@12⅞c; B, 12½@12½c; extra C, 12⅜@12¾c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; yellow C, 11¾@11⅞c; choice brown, 11½@11⅝c; refined do, 10¾@11½c; fair do, 10½@10⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 11½@11⅝c; fair do, 9½@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 5½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—In this market an easier feeling has prevailed, and on Saturday pressed descriptions were marked down 50c per ton. Yesterday and to-day there was very little doing, and quotations are nominal: ON TRACK—New timothy, better pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade continues dull, at the reduction noted last week. Local and Eastern tanners are in the market, but they are not buying beyond meeting immediate wants, and stocks are still accumulating. Following are the quotations: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 11½@11¾c; part cured, 8¾@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—A fair local demand exists. We quote prime hops at 25@30c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 25@35c. Sales include 9 bales fair Wisconsin at 25c.

HONEY—Was in moderate request, at 25@30c for choice comb; 15@20c for strained.

IRON AND STEEL—Were fairly active, at the following range of prices:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	rates
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½ @	
Norway nail rods	9 @	rates
German plow steel	11 @ 9½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Spring and plow steel	10½ @13	rates
	11 @12	rates

LEATHER—The leather trade continues moderately active, with but slight variation in prices. Stocks are now in fair working order and a good feeling prevails. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	30@ 33
"B. A." sole	30@ 35

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in light supply and usual demand. We continue to quote: French, $8.00@9.00; Malagas, $7.50@8.00; new oranges, $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were active, and aside from the decline in pig tin noted yesterday, prices were steady and without change. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were fairly active, and without visible change in prices. We quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in light demand and quotable as follows:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @6.05

OILS—Prices of goods in this line range about the same as on the date of our last weekly review. The demand for carbon, lard, and linseed is fair, but other goods in the list rule quiet. We quote as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; do straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business continues dull, with no change in values. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The supply was light, but ample. Prices range from $2.50@4.00 for chickens; turkeys, 12@13c. Sales include 3 coops mixed chickens at $3.50; 3 coops small at $3.00.

PEAS—Were in light request at $1.50 for green; white, $1.40.

POTATOES—Nothing was done; the market is well supplied, but deliveries cannot be made at present. We quote peachblows at 45@50c; mixed at 28@35. Potatoes sell from store at 60@70c.

SWEET POTATOES—Continue quiet and without change in prices. We quote: Jerseys, $3.50@4.00; Southern Illinois, $2.75@3.00.

SALT—A good, steady demand exists for all grades, and, in view of the exceeding light stocks and present high freights, another advance may be looked for before long: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $3.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continue in demand at the following rates:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	60c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	64c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	67c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SEEDS—Nothing was done to-day; prices are without change. We quote: Timothy, $2.90 for prime; clover, $4.90@5.00; mammoth, $5.40@5.50; flax, $1.52@1.55; millet, 65@70c.

TEAS—The tea market is moderately active, with prices steady and uniform. Stocks are ample. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; choice fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Remains firm as previously quoted. The market is well supplied. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—In this market no changes were noted. A fair business was doing at the prices following: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—The inquiry for this staple is increasing, and, although no advance in prices has been made, the market is quite firm at the present rates:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40@45c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	40@48c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@33c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue to rule firm at the following rates:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and up ward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston and New England	.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	..	..
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	..	..
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	..	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.36	..	..
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	..	..
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	..	..
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	..	..
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	..

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,969	7,324	267
Tuesday	1,500	6,000	500
Total	4,469	13,324	767

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,043	7,574	....

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road commenced running an accommodation train between the city and the Union Stock Yards this morning. The first train leaves the Harrison Street Depot at 7:30 a. m., and the last train at 5:30 p. m.

CATTLE—The cattle trade was again dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Shippers were doing little or nothing, the gloomy tone of advices from the principal Eastern markets tending to restrict operations on the part of this class of buyers. The inquiry from local butchers was also unusually small, our wholesale butchers finding it impossible to deliver the carcasses from the slaughterhouses to the wholesale markets, owing to the epizootic. Packers and feeders were in the market, and were buying, but their wants were few, and, after all demands of buyers had been fully met, not less than 3,000 cattle remained in the yards unsold. The only description of stock for which there was anything like activity in the demand was yoke oxen. For these there were numerous buyers, and, although the supply would, under ordinary circumstances, have been considered large, all offerings found eager purchasers at good prices, $4.50@6.25 per 100 lbs being freely paid. These prices, however, cannot long be sustained. On Saturday last, over 50 telegrams were sent over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the Yards to different parts of the Northwest, advising farmers to send in their oxteams. The result will be that before the close of the week the supply will largely exceed the demand, and prices will probably recede to about $3.00@4.50. The market closed dull and heavy, with the pens full of unsold stock.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
26	fleshy steers	....	....
40	Texas cattle	1,411	$5.50
20	Texas cattle	9[illegible]	2.12½
76	Texas cattle	850	2.75
36	roughish steers	933	3.12½
19	roughish steers	1,165	4.40
102	roughish steers	1,066	4.00
16	roughish steers	1,218	4.50
89	roughish steers	1,500	5.12½
14	roughish steers	1,150	4.30
20	stockers	1,261	4.12½
21	butchers' stock	929	3.90
180	Texas cattle	1,132	4.25
2	oxen	950	2.85
2	oxen	1,535	6.25
4	oxen	1,164	6.25
		1,362	6.25

HOGS—The hog trade continues active, and under light receipts prices were again firm and higher. Eastern and local buyers were in good attendance, and under a brisk competition sales were quick at $4.40@4.45 for common, at $4.50@4.55 for medium, and at $4.60@4.70 for good to choice—indicating an advance of 10c, as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. All sold, and the market closed firm at the improvement. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	244	$4.62½	84	374	$4.60	51	219	$4.60
53	263	4.65	51	291	4.55	55	250	4.50
107	322	4.45	58	304	4.50	91	289	4.45
50	337	4.55	43	367	4.60	53	281	4.50
54	280	4.40	72	346	4.40	44	267	4.45
118	331	4.40	46	289	4.40	50	286	4.50
32	324	4.40	90	299	4.45	95	280	4.50
471	356	4.65	548	306	4.55	598	231	4.55
521	260	4.50	55	259	4.50	54	306	4.55
47	355	4.65	59	232	4.55	48	259	4.55
50	225	4.62½	51	248	4.62½	26	179	4.50
50	231	4.62½	45	338	4.65	44	375	4.55
107	260	4.60	55	300	4.60	50	323	4.55
53	270	4.50	92	279	4.60	110	289	4.60
43	391	4.65	51	246	4.60	56	250	4.60
31	209	4.60	33	221	4.60	61	235	4.50
49	216	4.55	108	298	4.60			

SHEEP—The sheep trade was quiet and steady at former rates, or at $3.00@3.25 for common; at $3.50@3.75 for medium, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.

There was only a fair inquiry for vessels, and rates were weak at the following:

Manistee	$5.00@...
Muskegon	4.00@...
Green Bay	5.50@5.75
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	4.50@5.00
Grand River	3.75@4.00
Menominee	4.00@4.50
Ludington	4.75@
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	3.75@4.00
Alpena	5.00@
Two Rivers	3.50@4.00
Suamico	6.00@

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	1,288	2,811
Shingles, m	7,439	4,672
Lath, m	186	284

AT THE YARDS—A light business was reported at the yards. The following quotations were realized:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ₩ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axels	
Wagon poles (each)	60@ 75
Hickory	55@ 60
	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	10.00@15.00

LUMBER AFLOAT—There was a good arrival of lumber-laden crafts to-day, for business was very dull and no sales were made. We quote joists and scantling at $10.75@11.00 for inferior to choice; strips and boards quotable at $12.00@18.00, shingles unchanged. Lath steady at $3.15. Closing dull without one cargo sold.

QUOTABLE.

Good to choice mill-run lumber	$16.50@19.50
Common strips and boards	13.50@16.00
Common mixed lumber	11.50@12.50
Joist and scantling	10.00@11.50
Shingles	3.00@ 3.10
Lath	3.25
Pickets	7.75@ 8.50

The following cargoes were sold yesterday:

Cargo schr J. F. Tracy, from Manistee, 50 m timber at $16.00, and 80 m joists and scantling at $11.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Souvenir, from Pentwater, 900 m shingles at $3.15. Sold by Wm. Meglade.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

The past week has been a quiet one in this department of trade. The attendance of country buyers has exhibited a marked falling off, as compared with any of the half-dozen preceding weeks, and a less buoyant tone has pervaded the market in consequence. Standard cotton goods have been held with some show of firmness, but the general market is sensibly easier than on the date of our last review. During the past two or three days, much inconvenience has been occasioned, both in the receipt and shipment of goods, owing to the prevalence of the epizootic, but our leading jobbers are now prepared to fill and deliver orders, and before the close of the present week the trade generally will be prepared to promptly meet all demands that may be made upon them. The only quotable changes in prices was a decline of Laconia and Indian Orchard corset jeans. Following are the prices current:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	13½c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	13½	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12	New Hartford A, 4-4	11½
Stark A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	13	Arlington B	10½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	12½
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	11½
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	16 c	Rockport	14
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	13½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10 c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10
High Colors, one cent extra.			

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Androscoggin, L	15 c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	14½
New York Mills	19	Cabot	14½
Wamsutta	17½	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	19	Western Product	13½
Langden, GB	19	Harris	14
Fruit of the Loom	16	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	15½	Social, L	12½
Hill	14½	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	15		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	33 c	Methuen, AA	24 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	23
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½

DENIMS.

York Blue	24 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	23	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	18	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	17	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	38 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	36	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Yankee	34		

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$1.62½	Lowell	$1.60
Hartford, Imp'l	1.60	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.40	Lowell extra	$1.35
Hartford extra	1.35	Lowell superfine	1.20
Hartford med	1.20	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent, off 60, 5 per cent, off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 5.

Schr T. G. Simons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Manitowoc, 60 cds wood.
Scow Coaster, Mann's Pier, 50 cds wood.
Scow Appleton, Davis Pier, 85 cds slabs.
Prop Norman, Marquette, 352 tons iron ore.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 60 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 110 m lumber.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 38 P. B. staves.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 195 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 108 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Belle, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Presto, Woolley's Pier, 50 cds wood, 40 cds bark.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr H. C. Albricht, Buffalo, 450 tons coal.
Schr Kate Lyon, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Scow Mt. Vernon, St. Joseph, 45 cds wood.
Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, 58 tons coal.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 60 m lumber, 1,200 ties.
Scow Lillie Grey, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 65 m staves.
Schr Lookout, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 50 m timber.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, 49 cds wood.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr H. Fisher, Holland, 1,200 ties, 50 posts.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 38 cds wood.
Schr Scoville, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 240 m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 172 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 106 m lumber, 50 m lath, 500 pickets.
Scow William Bates, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Nov. 5.

Scow Appleton, Davis' Pier, 300 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 1,200 bu oats, 1,200 bu corn.
Schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, 22,600 bu rye.
Schr Libbie Nau, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr G. D. Morris, Buffalo, 15,240 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Grain freights are firm and steady at the advance of Saturday. To Buffalo, 15½c offered for wheat, while the Oswego rate is nominal at 21½c. The propeller Passaic takes a full cargo of wheat to Buffalo at New York through rate. The bark Advance and schooner Alice B. Norris take wheat to the same port at 15c, chartered early Monday morning and Saturday evening.

BAY CITY, Oct. 31.—Freights are still on the decline. One barge that was towed to Saginaw came back to this port, and is now loading here. Another barge came to Burt's mill, where she is loading with lumber at a lower rate than was formerly asked from this port.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—Charters reported as follows: Schr Citizen, coal to Detroit at $1.25 per ton, free; prop Roanoke, salt to Chicago at 20c per bbl f o b; schr Thos. S. Scott, r r iron to Milwaukee at $1.75 per ton.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Rates steady; few vessels in port. Charters reported as follows by E. N. Smith, Esq.: Brig Starlight, railroad iron to Green Bay at $1.75 per ton, strait f o b; schooner H. G. Merry, cargo iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland at $6.50 per ton; schooner A. Bradley, stone to Detroit p t; schooner Hattie Johnston, to arrive, coal to Milwaukee at $1.50 per ton free; bark Acorn, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton free.

KINGSTON, Oct. 30.—The schooner Mary Battle leaves to-morrow for Chicago with pig iron at $4.50 per ton freight.

SAGINAW, Nov. 1.—The high rates of lake freights have had a sudden drop. The scarcity of transportation and the consequent extraordinary high prices asked have driven buyers from the market, and the carriers suddenly found themselves lacking cargoes. Last week the rates were up as high as $7 to Buffalo, and Ohio ports $5.25.

Even better rates than these were paid in one instance, which, we believe, were the best rates obtained this year. Messrs. Tolfree & Simpson loaded three tow barges with 1,250,000 feet of lumber, at the snug price of $6.75 from Bay City to Buffalo. This tow left the river on Tuesday, but at that time no such rates could have been obtained. There has been a fall of fully $1.00 per m since Saturday.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—Vessels more plenty. No grain freights reported to-day. Charters: Scow Morning Lark, lumber from Port Huron to Toledo, $2.50 on the rail; scow Melissa, coal from Sandusky to Detroit at $1.00 per ton, free in and out; schr Conrad Reidglass, sand in barrels from Monroe to Cleveland at $1.50 per ton, free on the rail; scow Mona's Isle, bark from Port Sanilac to Toledo at $3.50 per cord on rail.

OSWEGO, Nov. 1.—Coal, $2.00; salt, 31c to Chicago.

GENERAL MARINE ITEMS.

Weather cloudy. Wind from the southeast.

—Several vessels now on their passage up are destined for ore cargoes, the freight of which, recently, has advanced to high figures.

—The steamer Idaho, recently disabled, put into Detroit for repairs, which will detain her longer than was at first anticipated.

—Some of the Chicago and Sarnia line of steamers have been extending their trips through to Buffalo. The Caldwell and City of Fremont have already passed through there.

—The tug Oswego was on Saturday disposed of, at Detroit, by J. D. Lynch and E. M. Patchen to Captain E. B. Ward for $8,000. The Oswego has been comparatively idle this season for the want of sufficient steam-power, her boiler having become worn out. These defects will doubtless now be remedied, and the steamer put in service again. The Oswego was built in Philadelphia, and came out in 1857.

—We clip the following from the Detroit *Free Press*: "At noon on Saturday the long-expected fleet, due here from the West, put in an appearance at this point, and passed here during the afternoon in considerable numbers. In anticipation of these coming, the tugs, which had nearly all concentrated at Malden, left for Lake Huron, arriving at that locality after numbers of the vessels had arrived in the River St. Clair."

"The total number now due reaches seventy, not to mention many coming from Lake Superior. A large number had congregated in the Straits and islands adjacent, a few of which have ventured on. In the meantime, the whole fleet of tugs are comparatively idle, and it is generally remarked that a similar occurrence has not transpired during the past five years at this time of navigation.

"There are but two or three rafts at present due from Lake Huron, when this medium of transportation will be finally closed for the season of 1872. The season throughout, if we may except the past week or two, has been the most favorable known for many years, and the amount of timber and spars transported reaches well into the millions. A large proportion has been conducted safely to Tonowanda. A large number of the better class of steam tugs have thus found profitable employment the greater part of the season"

OBITUARY.

John Francis Maguire, M. P.

From the New York World, Nov. 3.

The death of this well-known member of the British Parliament, which occurred at his residence, in Cork, on Friday night, leaves a vacancy in the Irish delegation which will be hard to fill. Born in Cork in 1815, and called to the Irish bar in 1843, he has been for the last twenty years one of the most active and efficient leaders of the Irish and Catholic interests in Parliament. Mr. Maguire unsuccessfully contested the borough of Dungarvan in July, 1847, and again in May, 1851, but was successful in July, 1852. From that time up to July, 1865, he continued to represent the borough in Parliament. The City of Cork claimed him as one of its members at the latter date, and he has faithfully represented her interests at Westminster Hall from that time to the day of his death. This is not the only honor he has received at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Maguire was Mayor of Cork in 1862, 1863, and 1864. The subject of this sketch early took an interest in the agricultural progress of Ireland. He published, in 1853, "Industrial Movement in Ireland in 1852." He subsequently took a leading part in promoting the growth of flax in the south of Ireland. He established a company for the introduction of the linen industry into Cork. The spinning mill which has been erected by this company contains room for 12,000 spindles. Mr. Maguire has been, for a number of years, proprietor and editor of the Cork *Examiner*, a newspaper of great influence in the south of Ireland. He and Sir G. Bowyer were generally looked upon in Parliament as the joint defenders of Catholic policy at home and abroad. He published, in 1857, "Rome and its Rulers," a sketch of the Present state of the Papacy and of the territories under its sway, to which were appended statistics bearing on the temporal and financial condition of the Church. A second edition of this book, considerably enlarged, appeared in 1859. The authorities of the Catholic Church thought very highly of the book. The Pope conferred on the author the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Gregory for the first edition, and on the appearance of the second he sent him a gold medal. Mr. Maguire published, in 1863, "Father Mathew; a Biography," and, in 1871, he published a three-volume "utopia" entitled "The Next Generation." It did not become popular. Mr. Maguire was an advanced "Liberal" in English politics. He was an advocate of "home rule," though not so prominent in that cause as he had been in other reforms of the past. He died at the rather early age of 57, when English statesmen are generally but entering upon the part of their careers that make their fame.

M. and N.

A Cohoes (N. Y.) physician and a young woman in Waterford were to be wedded, and sought the assistance of a Methodist clergyman in the latter village. At the bride's request, the Episcopal service was used, but as the clergyman was not familiar with its words, he "mixed things badly." The letters "M." and "N." are printed in the service in lieu of the names of the groom and bride, and are to be used according to the circumstances of the case. The Waterford clergyman was not aware of this, and married the couple according to the printed form. "M" pledged his troth to "N," and "N" did likewise with "M.," and "M." and "N." were pronounced man and wife by the pastor, man amid the suppressed laughter of the congregation. The question is now raised whether the Cohoes physician and the Waterford lady are legally joined, neither having made the vows or plighted the troth, or been declared man and wife.

A Funny Petition.

The following petition was presented to the City Council of Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday night:

To the Honorable Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a long-time resident of this city, being somewhat troubled with near-sightedness, especially after dark, and at the present time, owing to poor gas, or an insufficient supply of the same, not being able to take the necessary steps to keep out of the mud, would respectfully petition, in order that himself, as well as others troubled with a similar infirmity, may be able to ascertain the location of the gas-lights, which often prove stumbling blocks in the way of pedestrians, that the lamp-posts may be painted white, so that more light may be thrown on the subject, and short-sighted citizens may be able to avoid them, and, instead of swearing, your petitioner will ever pray (for better gas). Respectfully,

JULIUS G. RATHBUN.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:15 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Sunday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
St. Louis Express	*7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:20 a. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.
Springfield Express	*7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Chicago	8:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 23 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.
Mail	*6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express	*9:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:50 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:30 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Danville Accommodation	5:20 p.	9:40 p. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 155 Washington-st.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.
Day Express	†8:00 a. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.
Mail	†5:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted. § Daily.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:25 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.
Mail	*5:30 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ¶Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

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THE LONDON SEASON.

Balls and Parties and Who Give Them—The Leaders of Fashion—Lady Molesworth and Countess Waldegrave.

From Lippincott's Magazine for November.

Many will remember a humorous passage in "The Newcomes," in which Ethel interrogates ... at breakfast as to the ball at which ... spent the previous evening. He tersely ... the entertainment in the words: "The ... really deuced well done. The ... frightened. Lucy Popinjay ... the people." In this ... giver of the ball was ... Toddle Tompkins, the wife of a *nouveau* ... "Lady Popinjay asked all the people ..." may be sure, very sufficient reasons. ... frequently happens that ladies of high position ... when they first give balls in London, ... seek the assistance of their friends to fill their rooms. This arises from their having got ... out of a ball-going set since their marriage. There are always a number of Lady Popinjays ... on the lookout for Mrs. Toddle Tompkinses ... sending cards to a number of persons whom ... ought to have asked to her own ball, but ... room for, inasmuch as they give nothing ... Lady Popinjay does a good deal of ... civility. In the course of a season or two, Mrs. Toddle Tompkins, if she be knowing in ... matters and "gets on," will begin "weeding" ... so; and if she should succeed in becoming ... really the fashion, would not improbably "cut" ... Lady Popinjay herself. But when one ... finds another opens, and Lady Popinjay k... ... that every season produces certain of the T... ... Tompkins stamp for her special purposes. The experienced ball-goer recognizes ... once a ball thus composed, even if he has ... already received an envelope with the w... "With Lady Popinjay's compliments" scribbled on the inside and containing a card:

Mrs. Robinson.
Mr. Toddle Tompkins.
At home,
Monday, June 24.
Dancing.
Belgrave Square.

... for he sees arrayed on the benches around the room a phalanx of those mammas who are always ready to go to balls, but never give them. There are a certain class of men in London society who are applied to by ball-giving ladies for dancing-men, just as they would apply to Gunter's for waiters. To these ... the ball-room seems the natural ... they save ball-givers a world of trouble, and as some of them are needy young men, it seems a pity that they can't enter into a contract to do the whole thing and be paid for it. Their reward lies in being deferred to and in exercising a sort of patronage amongst the aspirants to fashionable balls. There are two or three men who are supreme in these respects, and could a young fellow invitations to any ball he wished to go to.

Many people pass the night going from ball to ball. "Are you going to Lady Rumbleton's?" says one lady to another. "We've just come from there." "What sort of a ball is it?" "Oh, a dreadful crowd." "Dear me, I wish I could get off going, but I suppose I must." "Well," says the other, "perhaps it will be better in an hour, for now a great many of the people who are coming ... here." Now, why need this little lady vic... herself by going to Lady Rumbleton's? Because she is "a swell," and Lady Rumbleton is also a swell, and will be exceedingly hurt, if she does not put in an appearance. But at ... has hot summer nights in frantic struggles up stairs and down-stairs in half-a-dozen houses—a ghastly burlesque on pleasure, and many ... to be so; but "What can we do?" they ... plead. "Somebody must take the girls ..." So these maternal martyrs go bravely struggling on, season after season, sometimes sadly ... omitted by destitute sons-in-law and wall-flower daughters.

Nothing in London "draws" so effectually ... society as a magnificent house. Given immense and splendid rooms, and their possessor ... "get into society" in half the time. But ... the house must be something quite out of the common. Balls in such abodes are sought ... with the utmost avidity, and, indeed, they are much more pleasurable. Mr. Holford, the ... superior of vast accumulated wealth, has built a palace in Park lane which is simply magnificent; a man of great taste, as well as great wealth—a combination which every ... York can attest is not by any means ... always found—he has made Dorchester House a model for a princely mansion without exaggeration, one of the finest sights of ... kind in the world. *Unfortunately*, many of the owners of the *grandseigneur* mansions entertain very little, and every year the disparity between the size of ordinary houses and the number of guests they are required to hold becomes more evident.

Dinner parties are one of the great institutions of the season, and its most agreeable features in the eyes of all reasonable people. ... young unmarried ladies are comparatively seldom invited, the proportion of these charmers being small as compared with the matrons. Of course there are dinner parties and dinner parties—some comparatively dull, some delightful. Popular guests are often invited a month beforehand. It is no easy task to get together all the right people, and it is only by so doing that you can expect to make your dinners exceptionally good. The great dinner-giver in London to-day is

LADY MOLESWORTH,

widow of the late Sir William, formerly Secretary of the Colonies. This lady's career is curious. Of humble origin, she was educated at the London Academy of Music for the musical profession, and sang at private parties at Rome. There she married a rich, elderly man, of good property and family, Mr. Temple West. He died and left her a good income, and she then married Sir William Molesworth. He was a man of distinguished ability, but shy and retiring, and, it is generally thought, would never, but for his stirring, ambitious wife, have become a Cabinet Minister. At his death he left her a life-interest in the whole of his property worth $40,000 a year. By sheer force of character she has pushed her way to the highest pinnacle of fashionable life, and people who fifteen years ago would have turned up their noses at her are thankful to be asked to her parties.

But those who aspire to the heights of fashion should bear well in mind the pendant to Raleigh's lines:

Fain would I climb,
But that I fear to fall.
If thy heart fail thee,
Do not not climb at all.

In common with every other career, the pursuit of fashion has its *desagrements*, and Lady Molesworth has, no doubt, endured all sorts of snubs and sneers, which to the sensitive would be unendurable. Some time since she did a very wise thing. Knowing what folly it would be to attempt to conceal what every one knew—that she had been a professional singer—she boldly took the bull by the horns and sent a splendid donation to the Academy of Music, "in grateful recognition of the great benefits received from it." Seated at her splendid table, with the heir to the throne on one hand, and some great potentate on the other, it must be curious for this lady to run back for an instant to the days when, with a mean wardrobe and scanty purse, she was eagerly working in the hope of earning her bread by her own efforts.

Neither money alone nor rank alone will enable people to take the lead in the social world of London. But either of these with a talent for society will enable a lady to achieve a prominent position. Of course, where there is rank it is achieved in much quicker time. A reason why ladies of comparatively humble origin often fill the foremost place is that, to them there is a charm of novelty and sense of achievement in the pursuit, whereas, those who are "to the manner born" are indifferent about such triumphs.

COUNTESS OF WALDEGRAVE.

Another celebrity in the dinner-giving world of London, and a great ally of Lady Molesworth, is Frances, Countess of Waldegrave. Her career has been as chequered as her friend's. Lady Waldegrave is daughter of Mr. Braham, who forty years ago was the most famous native singer in England. He was of Jewish extraction, and his name was originally Abraham. Lady Waldegrave, however, has nothing in her appearance indicative of a Hebrew origin. In early life she married—under a good deal of pressure from her relatives, it is said—Mr. Waldegrave, a natural son of the Earl of that ilk. Except in a pecuniary point of view, the marriage was the reverse of desirable, Mr. Waldegrave's habits not being of a kind calculated to secure domestic bliss. After his death she succeeded to the whole of Mr. Waldegrave's very considerable property, and not long after married his legitimate half-brother, the Earl of Waldegrave. But Lord Waldegrave's social reputation was not much higher than his brother's, and, during his lifetime, Lady Waldegrave, though she had rank, lacked "position," which in the London world, is quite another thing. But this was to come. Before long, Lord Waldegrave died, leaving her everything. She found herself the possessor of Horace Walpole's celebrated villa, Strawberry Hill, Chewton Priory in Somersetshire, another seat in Essex, and a house in town. With all these good things she was not destined long to remain a widow. If her first marriage

latter village. At the bride's request, the Episcopal service was used, but as the officiating clergyman was not familiar with its workings, he "mixed things badly." The letters "M." and "N." are printed in the service in lieu of the names of the groom and bride, and are filled according to the circumstances of the case. The Waterford clergyman was not aware of this, and married the couple according to the printed form. "M" pledged his troth to "N," and "N" did likewise with "M.," and "M." and "N." were pronounced man and wife by the clergyman amid the suppressed laughter of the congregation. The question is now raised whether the Cohoes physician and the Waterford lady are legally joined, neither having made the vow or plighted the troth, or been declared man and wife.

A Funny Petition.

The following petition was presented to the City Council of Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday night:

To the Honorable Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a long-time resident of this city, being somewhat troubled with near-sightedness, especially after dark, and at the present time, owing to poor gas, or an insufficient supply of the same, not being able to take the necessary steps to keep out of the mud, would respectfully petition, in order that himself, as well as others troubled with a similar infirmity, may be able to ascertain the location of the gas-lights, which often prove stumbling-blocks in the way of pedestrians, that the lamp-posts may be painted white, so that more light may be thrown on the subject, and short-sighted citizens may be able to avoid them, and, instead of swearing, your petitioner will ever pray (for better gas). Respectfully,

JULIUS G. RATHBUN.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Alton Railroad. [illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route. [illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st. [illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. [illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads. [illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

[illegible] C. BIGELOW

[illegible] PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH [illegible], CHICAGO. [illegible]

[illegible] COBURN

[illegible]ical Institute,

[illegible]

J. H. Clark,

[illegible]

DR. KEAN,

[illegible]

THE LONDON SEASON.

Balls and Parties and Who Give Them—The Leaders of Fashion—Lady Molesworth and Countess of Waldegrave.

From Lippincott's Magazine for November.

[illegible] will remember a humorous passage in [illegible] in which Ethel interrogates [illegible] at breakfast as to the ball at which he was [illegible] the previous evening. He tersely sums up the entertainment in the words: "The thing was really deuced well done. The woman [illegible] frightened; Lucy Popinjay asked [illegible] the people." In this instance the giver of the ball was "Mrs. Toddle Tompkins," the wife of a *nouveau riche*, and "Lady Popinjay asked all the people" for, it may be sure, very sufficient reasons. But it frequently happens that ladies of high position, when they first give balls in London, have to seek the assistance of their friends to fill their rooms. This arises from their having got entirely out of a ball-going set since their marriage. There are always a number of Lady Popinjays on the lookout for Mrs. Toddle Tompkinses. By sending cards to a number of persons whom she ought to have asked to her own ball, but hadn't [illegible], inasmuch as they give nothing themselves, Lady Popinjay does a good deal of cheap [illegible]. In the course of a season or two, Mrs. Toddle Tompkins, if she be knowing in such matters and "gets on," will begin "weeding" [illegible]; and if she should succeed in becoming really the fashion, would not improbably "weed" Lady Popinjay herself. But when one door [illegible] another opens, and Lady Popinjay knows that every season produces certain of the Toddle Tompkins stamp for her special purposes.

The experienced ball-goer recognizes at a glance a ball thus composed, even if he has not already received an envelope with the words "With Lady Popinjay's compliments" scribbled on the inside and containing a card:

> Mr. Robinson.
> Mr. Toddle Tompkins.
> At home,
> Monday, June 24.
> Dancing.
> [illegible] Square.

[illegible] he sees arrayed on the benches around the room a phalanx of those mammas who are always ready to go to balls, but never give them. There are a certain class of men in London society who are applied to by ball-giving ladies as dancing-men, just as they would send to Gunter's for waiters. To these men the ball-room seems the natural arena. They save ball-givers a world of trouble; and as some of them are needy younger sons, it seems a pity that they can't enter into a contract to do the whole thing and be paid for it. Their reward lies in being deferred to and in exercising a sort of patronage amongst the aspirants to fashionable balls. There are two or three men who are supreme in these respects, and could a young fellow invitations to almost any ball he wished to go to.

Many people pass the night going from ball to ball. "Are you going to Lady Rumbleton's?" says one lady to another. "We've just come from there." "What sort of a ball is it?" "Oh, a dreadful crowd." "Dear me! I wish I could get off going, but I suppose I must." "Well," says the other, "perhaps it will be better in an hour, for I know a great many of the people who are coming from here." Now, why need this little lady victimize herself by going to Lady Rumbleton's? Because she is "a swell," and Lady Rumbleton is also a swell, and will be exceedingly huffy if she does not put in an appearance. But at 30 to [illegible] hot summer nights in frantic struggles upstairs and down-stairs in half-a-dozen houses is a ghastly burlesque on pleasure, and many feel it to be so; but "What can we do?" they would plead. "Somebody must take the girls out." So these maternal martyrs go bravely struggling on, season after season, sometimes sadly requited by destitute sons-in-law and wall-flower daughters.

Nothing in London "draws" so effectually in society as a magnificent house. Given immense and splendid rooms, and their possessor will "get into society" in half the time. But then the house must be something quite out of the common. Balls in such abodes are sought after with the utmost avidity, and, indeed, they are much more pleasurable. Mr. Holford, the inheritor of vast accumulated wealth, has built a palace in Park lane which is simply magnificent. A man of great taste, as well as of great wealth—a combination which every one who walks down Fifth avenue in New York can attest is not by any means always found—he has made Dorchester House a model for a princely mansion. A ball there or at Stafford House is, without exaggeration, one of the finest sights of the kind in the world. Unfortunately, many of the owners of the *grandseigneur* mansions entertain very little, and every year the disparity between the size of ordinary houses and the number of guests they are required to hold becomes more evident.

Dinner parties are one of the great institutions of the season, and its most agreeable features in the eyes of all reasonable people. Young unmarried ladies are comparatively seldom invited, the proportion of these charmers being small as compared with the matrons. Of course there are dinner parties *and* dinner parties—some comparatively dull, some delightful. Popular guests are often invited a month beforehand. It is no easy task to get together all the right people, and it is only by so doing that you can expect to make your dinners exceptionally good. The great dinner-giver in London to-day is

LADY MOLESWORTH,

widow of the late Sir William, formerly Secretary of the Colonies. This lady's career is curious. Of humble origin, she was educated at the London Academy of Music for the musical profession, and sang at private parties at Rome. There she married a rich, elderly man, of good property and family, Mr. Temple West. He died and left her a good income, and she then married Sir William Molesworth. He was a man of distinguished ability, but shy and retiring, and, it is generally thought, would never, but for his stirring, ambitious wife, have become a Cabinet Minister. At his death he left her a life-interest in the whole of his property worth $40,000 a year. By sheer force of character she has pushed her way to the highest pinnacle of fashionable life, and people who fifteen years ago would have turned up their noses at her are thankful to be asked to her parties.

But those who aspire to the heights of fashion should bear well in mind the pendant to Raleigh's lines:

> Fain would I climb,
> But that I fear to fall.
>
> If thy heart fail thee,
> Do not not climb at all.

In common with every other career, the pursuit of fashions has its *desagrements*, and Lady Molesworth has, no doubt, endured all sorts of snubs and sneers, which to the sensitive would be unendurable. Some time since she did a very wise thing. Knowing what folly it would be to attempt to conceal what every one knew—that she had been a professional singer—she boldly took the bull by the horns and sent a splendid donation to the Academy of Music, "in grateful recognition of the great benefits received from it." Seated at her splendid table, with the heir to the throne on one hand, and some great potentate on the other, it must be curious for this lady to run back for an instant to the days when, with a mean wardrobe and scanty purse, she was eagerly working in the hope of earning her bread by her own efforts.

Neither money alone nor rank alone will enable people to take the lead in the social world of London. But either of these with a talent for society will enable a lady to achieve a prominent position. Of course, where there is rank it is achieved in much quicker time. A reason why ladies of comparative humble origin so often fill the foremost place is that, to them there is a charm of novelty and sense of achievement in the pursuit, whereas, those who are "to the manner born" are indifferent about such triumphs.

COUNTESS OF WALDEGRAVE.

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Within two years she yielded to the desire he had expressed, and made what was undoubtedly a marriage for love. Her fourth choice fell upon the Right Honorable Chichester Fortescue, a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. Mr. Fortescue is brother and heir-presumptive to Lord Clement, who has long been married, but is childless. He is a man of distinguished ability and great social popularity. During her fourth marriage Lady Waldegrave has made great advance in the social world of London. Her Wednesday evenings, although they have never come up to Lady Palmerston's Saturdays, have been a great success. Her neighbor at Strawberry Hill is the Duke of Aumale, with whom, as with his late wife, she has long been on terms of close friendship. In fact, the wags of the clubs have gone so far as to intimate that—as Miss Volumnia Dedlock delicately phrases her allusion to Sir Leicester's demise—"should anything happen" to Mr. Fortescue, Lady Waldegrave will become Duchess of Aumale, and perhaps eventually Queen of France! Lady Waldegrave has not had issue by any of her husbands.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

Toward the close of the season the agreeable form of entertainment called "breakfasts"—that is, *al fresco* afternoon parties—commences. These, if the weather be fine, are really charming, and the most charming are those given at Holland House. Although situated in a suburb which has become almost a part of London, Holland House, being surrounded with extensive grounds, retains a wonderful air of the country about it, and marvelously exemplifies *rus in urbe*. The visitor finds himself suddenly turning out of a road lined with vulgar houses into a splendid avenue of ancestral trees, such as seem to belong to the distant shires. He is received in an apartment of the splendid old mansion, and then saunters out on the lawn where Addison has sat, and strolls chatting a while beneath the cedars. As the afternoon wears on, the company migrates through the Italian garden to a beautiful grass-covered pleasure-ground. Adjoining it is an immense conservatory, where delicious refreshments are served. On the lawn is spread a rich carpet; upon it is a table draped with the finest napery, and laden with magnificent fruit in dishes of gold, silver, and porcelain. This table is specially reserved for Royal personages, ambassadresses, and such like. The scene is Watteau-like. Stand here with a London habitue and he will show you "Everybody." Dizzy and Gladstone join hands here—men of all creeds and parties are present, Archbishop Manning and Dr. Wilberforce. It is a sight to see.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has a beautiful villa in quite another direction—Holly Lodge, near Highgate—where she, too, occasionally entertains; and sometimes Lady Waldegrave does the same at Strawberry Hill. Saturday is the great day for these entertainments, for then the House does not sit, and wearied legislators can get away to breathe fresh air and look at flowers. In fact, statesmen, great lawyers, and such sort of folk rarely go to any large parties except these out-of-door entertainments. In July, when the season is waning, water parties and Crystal Palace parties are greatly in vogue.

A ROUND OF VERY OLD JOKES.

From All the Year Round.

In a recent number of *All the Year Round*, some examples were given of the cosmopolitan character of anecdote and humor, and of the curious fidelity with which the same joke, although localized and assigned to a particular individual in one country, is found to reproduce itself among other races and nationalities.

It is less commonly known through how long a line of traditions these "merry jests" have come down to our day, and how many of the drolleries, still popular among ourselves, are almost literal reproductions of the fun and humor which shook the sides of generations past and gone in remote ages of antiquity.

Probably one of the very last quarters to which a modern humorist in search of specimens of the wit and humor of the ancients would think of turning, would be the works of the philosophers, and among the philosophers, perhaps the least promising would seem to be the spiritualized and dreamy school of the Neo-Platonists. One might, with equal appearance of probability, expect to find a rechauffe of Joe Miller in the metaphysics of Reid, or in Bishop Berkeley's Minute Philosopher, or look for a string of puns and comicalities, such as Hood's, in Wordsworth's Excursion. Nevertheless, if the reader's curiosity be active enough to encounter the trouble of looking through a little known and very unattractive volume, printed in the seventeenth century, the of Hierocles, a Neo-Platonist philosopher, who lived at Alexandria about 450—he will find, strangely associated with a Book on Providence, Fate and Free Will, a Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagorus, and seven books On Duties to the Gods, to Parents, and to Society, a little collection of Asteia or Pleasantries, which, with a few modifications of name and place, would in almost every respect fall in with the tone of a modern jest-book, and might take its place most appropropriately as a supplementary chapter to Joe Miller. Perhaps it is only reverent to the memory of the grave of Neo-Platonist to add that, although printed among his acknowledged works, and formerly ascribed to him as author, the verdict of modern criticism has set this judgment aside, and assigned the authorship of the Asteia to another Hierocles, of later date and of very inferior fame.

But whoever may have been the author of this little collection of comicalities, it is impossible not to be struck by the fidelity with which their spirits, and almost their very terms, have been handed down to us through all the intervening centuries. Even the hero, or more properly, perhaps, the victim, of these pleasantries (for they are almost invariably at his expense), is identical with his representative in modern anecdote. He is a certain Scholasticus or "schoolman," the Dominie Sampson of Sir Walter Scott's novel, whose simplicity, awkwardness, and want of perception of the fitness of things betray him into all kinds of blunders and absurdities. No special nationality is assigned to Scholasticus in the Asteia, but his blunders are for the most part of the class which the modern anecdotist would ascribe to an Irishman, and which among the Greeks were popularly represented as characterizing the people of Abdera. Every one, for example, has heard the Irish counterpart of the following:

One of two twin-brothers died. Scholasticus soon afterwards chanced to meet the survivor. "Was it you that died," said he, "or your brother?" Again, there is a story still popular among our story-tellers, of a gentleman writing a letter at his club, and breaking off in the middle of the page by telling his correspondent that he had a great deal more to write, but can go no further, on account of a confounded Irishman, who is looking over his shoulder and reading every word as he puts it on the paper, whereupon the Irishman convicts himself by solemnly declaring that he had not read one single line of the letter. Who can fail to see the germ of this antedote in the analogous blunder of Scholasticus?

"When Scholasticus was in Greece, a friend wrote to request that he would buy some books for him. Scholasticus neglected the commission. After some time, when he returned home, he met his friend. 'By-the-by,' said he, 'I never received that letter which you wrote me about the books when I was in Greece.'"

There is another well-known Joe Miller story about an Irish soldier, who, during a battle, was carrying on his back a wounded comrade to have his leg amputated by the surgeon. On their way to the ambulance, a cannon-ball, without the Irishman's perceiving it, carried away the wounded man's head, and the surgeon, when he saw the headless body, rated the Irishman for bringing him such a case. "By the powers," replied the Irishman, "he told me it was his leg." This blunder is anticipated almost in its very terms by Scholasticus.

"Scholasticus' son was sent off by his father to the wars. When he was setting out from his home he promised his father that he would bring back to him the head of one of the enemy. 'Oh!' said Scholasticus, 'I don't care if you come back even without your own head, provided only I see you come back safe and happy.'"

Still more literal is the identity of the story of the Scotchman's horse, which just died as the owner had brought it to live on a straw a day, with the joke against Scholasticus.

"Scholasticus wishing to train his horse to live on very little, gradually took away the fodder from him. At length, of course, the horse died of starvation. 'What a pity!' said Scholasticus, 'just as I had trained him to live on nothing at all, he dies!'"

There are similar prototypes of the Irish bull, or the Irish blunder.

Scholasticus, in trying to learn to swim, has a narrow escape of drowning. Straightway he vows that "he will never touch water again till he shall first have learned how to swim."

A friend tells him that he was dreaming about him last night, and that he imagined he met him and saluted him. "I beg your pardon," said Scholasticus, "for not returning the salute, but I did not observe you."

Another of his friends falling seriously ill, Scholasticus goes to see him. On his asking him how he was, the patient was not able to answer him, and Scholasticus became very angry; "I hope I shall soon be sick myself," said he, "and when you ask me how I am, I shall pay you back by not answering you."

Again wishing to see how he looks while sleeping, he shuts his eyes and stands before the looking-glass. Hearing that ravens live to the age of two hundred years, he buys a raven in order to test by experiment whether this account as to their age is true. On another occasion, on board ship in a storm, seeing the rest of the passengers lashing themselves to planks, hen-coops, oars, and other objects, as a security in case of wreck, Scholasticus makes himself fast to an anchor. Finally, having occasion to make a hurried journey, upon his coming to the ferry, he enters the ferryboat on horseback, booted and spurred, and when asked why he does so, replies that he wants to get over the river more quickly.

In some of the anecdotes, two Scholasticuses are introduced, in order to play each other off, and thus mutually to heighten each other's absurdity.

Scholasticus, one day, is surprised to meet a brother Scholasticus, who had lately been reported to be dead. "Is it possible?" says Scholasticus; "why, I heard that you were dead!" "Well," replied his friend, "you see me still alive and kicking." Scholasticus shook his head. "That is all very well," said he; "but I assure you that the person who told me was a much more credible authority."

So again, Scholasticus and his friend, who, as it chanced, was bald, having engaged to keep watch together, agreed to divide the duty between them, each in turn sleeping while the other kept watch, to be by his partner awakened when the time of his own watch arrived. During one of Scholasticus' sleeping times, his friend played him the trick of shaving his head. Scholasticus, on awaking, put up his hand, and feeling his head bald, called out in alarm, that "they had awakened the wrong person."

But for the most part the point of the joke is purely the simplicity and awkwardness of the unhappy subject, or his ignorance of the affairs of common life. Thus, when he sees a friend who was about purchasing a horse, carefully inspecting his teeth, with a view, of course, to ascertain the horse's age, he expresses his surprise that his friend would take so much trouble, whereas he might be satisfied that the horse's teeth were all right, as he had just seen him eat his corn with great avidity. On another occasion, having a house to sell, he brings with him one of the stones of the wall "as a sample of the house." On another, seeing his doctor coming up the street, he hides behind a wall, "being ashamed," as he says, "to meet the doctor—it is so long since I have been ill." And when a thievish slave continued to steal his wine by boring a hole in the bottom of a jar which Scholasticus had carefully sealed, and when a friend in explanation suggested that, although the seals at the top were safe, perhaps the wine had been abstracted from the bottom. "You fool," says Scholasticus, "don't you see that it is not the bottom of the wine, but the top that is gone!"

Such are the jokes of our friend Hierocles. Not very profound, it must be confessed, nor of a high order of humorous invention. But, nevertheless, it is impossible not to recognize in them the type, if not the actual germ, of much of what passes for humor in our self-satisfied age; and, in common with the analogies between the tradition, the legend, and the fiction of different races, and ages widely distant in time from each other, they serve to illustrate that community, or it may be that mutual intercommunication of thought, which is a bond of connection between all literatures, the rudest and the most refined, that which has hardly emerged from the simplest elementary stage, and that which has reached the highest degree of culture and elaboration.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 6@6¼c; stockers, 3@3¾c; prospects slow.

SHEEP—Unchanged; arrivals fair; best, $5.25@5.60; medium, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.12@4.00; prospects fair.

HOGS—Slow; Philadelphia, $5.00@5.10; Yorkers, $4.70@4.85; prospects slow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts"—Lemon, Vanilla, etc., are the best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all leading dealers.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diptheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

Twenty Years Younger.—To say that hundreds of maids, wives, and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their ages as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely, crowns the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek, the fair white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. C. BARTLETT, 203 MADISON-ST., AGENT FOR American watches, hereafter will retail, giving 25 per cent off factory price list. Second-hand watches of all kinds, old gold, silver, &c., taken in exchange.

OXEN SHOD IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE, 215 SOUTH Desplaines-st., corner Van Buren.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books, libraries, and magazines. Call, or address, Baldwin's Cheap Book Store, No. 48 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND watches in any condition, jewelry, old gold, silver, coins, cast-off clothing, and all goods of value. C. L. BARTLETT, 205 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HALF INTEREST (MORE or less) in a good country Republican newspaper. Address immediately, with full particulars, P 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY GOING DIRECT TO DENver or Pueblo, Colorado, to take charge of a boy [illegible] years old. Address J 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 239 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD PAYING drug-store. Address M 47, Tribune Branch office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SET OF BLACK WALnut chamber furniture, and some other household goods. To be seen 3 days at No. 8 Hamilton-av., second house from Monroe-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 51.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD SUBURban lots a nice set of parlor and chamber furniture; also a first-class piano. M. H. MORRIS, Room 6, La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 60 OR 90 days. Secured paper bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—$800 TO $1,000 FOR ONE YEAR. Security, store and dwelling on State-st. Address MANUFACTURER, care Carrier No. 21.

WANTED—$250 FOR SIX MONTHS AT REASONable interest, on leasehold property worth four times the amount. Address X 31, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN CLARK-ST. and Michigan-av., Nov. 4, a dark leather pocketbook, containing about $40, also a gold chain and a note for $100 payable to G. E. Jaqua, signed by Mathias Miller, Crown Point, Ind., payment of which has been stopped. Party returning the above to WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO. will be liberally rewarded.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—400,000 RED PRESSED BRICK, CHEAP for cash, at the yard Downer's Grove, or on track in Chicago. HODGMAN BRO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HARTMAN & QUINN, ROOM 10, No. 22 West Madison-st.:
80 acres in the N E ¼, Sec 24, T 40, R 12.
80 acres in the S E ¼, Sec 10, T 40, R 12.
80 acres in the N E ¼, Sec 24, T 40, R 12.
80 acres in the N E ¼, Sec 24, T 40, R 12.
12½ acres in the N W corner Sec 44, T 40, R 13.
24 acres in the N W ¼, Sec 25, T 40, R 13.
25 acres in the S E ¼, Sec 22, T 40, R 13.
40 acres in the S E ¼, Sec 22, T 40, R 12.
80 acres in the N W ¼, Sec 5, T 39, R 12.
80 acres in the N E ¼, Sec 4, T 39, R 12.
80 acres in the S E ¼, Sec 14, T 39, R 12.
80 acres in the N W ¼, Sec 25, T 39, R 12.
93 acres in the S W ¼, Sec 15, T 39, R 12.
20 acres in the N E ¼, Sec 15, T 39, R 12.
200 acres in the N W and the N E ¼, Sec 5, T 38, R 13.
120 acres in the N W ¼, Sec 10, T 38, R 12.
60 acres in the N W ¼, Sec 26, T 38, R 12.
80 acres in the S W ¼, Sec 24, T 38, R 12.
80 acres in the N W ¼, Sec 18, T 38, R 14.
80 acres in the N W ¼, Sec 24, T 38, R 12.
40 acres in the S W ¼, Sec 26, T 38, R 14.
40 acres in the N W ¼, Sec 13, T 37, R 14.
10 acres on State-st., between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth-sts.
26 acres in the S W ¼, Sec 17, T 37, R 15; a bargain.
10 acres at the crossing M. C. R. R. and Eighty-seventh-st.
50x125, to alley, on Paulina, near Jackson-st.
125x125, to alley, on Paulina, near Harrison-st.
50x125, northeast corner Van Buren and Lincoln-sts.
75x125, on Van Buren, near Marshfield-st.
24x100, on Van Buren, near Robey-st.
24x100, on Lincoln, near Harrison-st.
30 lots on Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, near Oakley-st., close to McCormick's new factory.
198x296, fronting Douglas Park.
60x125, on Madison-st., near Robey-st.
45x125, on Madison-st., near Lincoln-st., improved.
25x200, on Hubbard-st., near Lincoln-st., improved.
17 lots near Rock Island car works, $250 per lot.
125x115, lake front, near Thirty-second-st.
100x150, on Madison-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
100x181, on State-st., near Thirty-third-st.
50x100, on Fifth-av., near Taylor-st.
45x190, on Monroe, near LaSalle-st.
44x90, on Fifth-av., near new Times Building.
10 lots on Bissel, Dayton, and Fremont-sts., south of Centre-st.
A large residence lot (corner), on North LaSalle-st.
Several desirable residence lots on North Dearborn-st.
4 cheap lots on North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st., the following desirable property, on easy terms:
ACRES.
160 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 13.
240 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
120 acres in Sec. 10, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13.
16 acres Madison-st., Sec. 18, 39, 13.
17 acres in Sec. 26, 39, 13.
(Very cheap.)
BUSINESS.
79x120 on Fifth-av., near Madison.
27x 80 on Fifth-av., near Randolph.
20x100 on Monroe-st., near Fifth-av.
152x150 on Canal-st., near Randolph.
137x125 on West Madison, corner Bishop-court.
RESIDENCES.
6 marble front dwellings between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., cheap.
21x125 on Wood, near Monroe.
75x125 on Park-av., near Robey, with improvements.
60x125 on Park-av., near Robey, with two brick houses, besides a number of lots on Michigan, Indiana and Prairie-avs.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Lake-st., east of LaSalle-st., 40x180 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner of Madison-st., 58x110 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner of Harrison-st., 77x173 feet.
Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 32x110 feet.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 25x170 feet.
State-st., near Randolph (99 years' lease), 28x44 feet.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren, 75x163 feet.
Randolph-st., new store, No. 219, and lot 20x90 feet.
Monroe-st., west of LaSalle, 45x190 feet.
Fourth-av., northwest corner of Taylor-st., 91x100 feet.
Fourth-av., southeast corner of Taylor-st., 97x100 feet.
Also a large amount of other property.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—11 RESIDENCE LOTS ON TWELFTH-st., fronting Douglas Park; 80 lots on Chicago-av., near new car shop, 50x126, 1.6 cash, balance in 5 years; 10 lots on Humboldt boulevard and Armitage-av., 50x138; 6 lots corner Fullerton and Laurel-avs., $600 each,—worth $800, near station; 20 lots on Fifty-third-st. and Wallace, only $425; good investment. A number of choice lots on Irvin Park Boulevard. A number of choice lots on Adams-st., Monroe-st., Warren-av., &c. Also 10 acres fronting Humboldt boulevards, near Fullerton-av, 8 acres on Milwaukee-av., at crossing of new Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; 5 acres on Diversy-av., near Milwaukee-av., at $1,100 per acre; a choice piece for subdivision. Also a large number of first-class residences, principally on the West Side. Other property in all parts of the city. Many fine bargains to show customers. Call on LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OUR THREE-STORY BUILDing, 30x40, suitable for livery stables or manufacturing purposes, on two and a half years cheap ground lease. GRADLE & STROTZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GRAND BARGAIN, FOUR FIVE acre blocks, southwest corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., South Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av, Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTors—2 new 4 story brick houses in North Division, near Fullerton-av, to sell to a builder as part pay on a residence to be built near Chicago; balance will pay in cash. Apply 24 and 26 Holt's Block, 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 103x125 CORNER Warren-av. and Oakley-st.; fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees, south and east fronts; a bargain. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE AND HALF-ACRE LOTS ON Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts, between Wallace and Stewart-avs., only 2 blocks from dummy-station (not dependent on horse-cars), near good schools and churches. Buy your lots in acres, and save the profits to retailers. Call and investigate before you buy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—COTTAGE AND lot, good location, only $2,300, easy terms. A splendid 3-story and basement house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., east front, $18,000, $2,000 cash, balance long time. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 25 Otis Block, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, with bay-window. Prairie-av.; bargain; very easy terms. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONT ON EAST ADAMS-st, running through to Quincy-st, at a price beneath the market, on English account, by J. MASON PARKER, No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; very cheap. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,600, COTTAGE AND CORNER LOT on Thirty-first-st., four blocks from Archer-av. cars; $300 cash, balance monthly. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, 25x179 feet, on South Side; splendid neighborhood. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, No. 1038 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts. Apply at Barber Shop southeast corner of Twenty-Second-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments, new house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—YOUR OWN price will buy a very desirable home at North Evanston. The best offer made before Nov. 29 next, will buy a new two-story dwelling, with 9 rooms, good well, cistern, and cellar; two lots, 50x200 each. Sale positive. Property splendidly located; only two squares from depot; sidewalks all the way. Make us an offer, and get a nice home in a pleasant suburb. Address DEWEY & FOWLER, Room 8 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO OR THREE of those beautiful cottages, just completed; small payment down, monthly payments, and long time on balance. The location is very pleasant, and the time to and from Englewood is only 30 minutes by steam-cars. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, 20 CHOICE lots on Central and Circle-avs., near the depot. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT LOW FIGURES, TWO good houses of 8 rooms in North Evanston, and one in Glencoe. Monthly payments will buy a home. Remember that next spring there will be a great call for houses. $250 in $10 monthly payments will buy a lot within eight blocks of the Evanston depot. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, A NICE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and a large lot for $1,800, on very easy payments. Inquire at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—$250—ONLY $10 CASH AND $5 A month for the balance, beautiful lots at Evanston. There are only seven left at the above price, when they will be $300. Lots on Desplaines, $200; $10 cash. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—13½ ACRES ON CITY LIMITS, WEST of Central Park, cheap. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, ¾ MILE FROM ST. L., A. & C. R. R., 16 miles from city, $40 per acre if sold at once. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, with lot, at Winnetka, for $2,000; $800 cash. J. T. DALE, Room 12, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE, MODern improvements; grounds handsomely improved; near depot; pleasantly located. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS, NEAR DEPOT, church, and schools. Streets paved. Abstract complete. E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS IN TWO RIVERS, WIS.; good for shipyard. Inquire of JOHN A. GERLACH, 612 Vliet-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSES ON MONTHly payments; none but owners need apply. LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st., house and lot, worth from $3,000 to $5,000, in exchange for suburban lots; will assume some incumbrance.

Also wanted large tract of Texas or Kansas wild lands in exchange for large improved farm. Also city or suburban property in exchange for fruit farm at St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM $6,000 to $10,000, in exchange for unimproved lots and cash. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $600, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

EPIZOOTIC.

NOTICE—PARTIES HAVING HORSES AFFECTED with the horse-disease, can be furnished with board and first-class treatment by competent surgeons, at the Fifth-av. boarding and sale stables, 495 to 499, corner of Taylor. Send on your horses. GEORGE BAGER & BRO., Proprietors.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH—A good second-hand over-strung bass piano, in good order. Apply to V. C. TAYLOR, 5 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—48 VINCENNES-AV., 2-STORY HOUSE of 10 rooms; modern improvements.
1086 Wabash avenue, 2-story and basement house; gas fixtures and furnace in the house.
Cottage corner of Noble and Blackhawk-sts.
North Dearborn-st., corner of Ontario-st., 3-story and basement house, all modern improvements, now ready for occupancy.
Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A NEW STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, modern improvements, in South Division. Also 2-story and basement stone front. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; good barn. 386 West Taylor-st., corner Aberdeen. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE cottages with basements, situated near the corner of Elston road and Paulina-st. Rent $16 per month. Parties living upon the West Side can reach their homes in 10 minutes, being close to the city limits depot on the Northwestern Road. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 300 Twenty-second-st., or to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department, at the Board of Public Works, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF NEW TWO-STORY house No. 300 Orchard-st., between Sophia and Centre-sts., 6 rooms, closets and pantry, $30 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS NEW AND MAGNIFIcently furnished house to a small private family, until May 1. None need apply unless prepared to pay for, and take good care of, an elegant home. Address O 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 884 WEST WASHINGTON-st; $35. Also 4 rooms and 4 closets, Hastings-st. the second house west of Ashland-av. L. H. WHITNEY, Room 20, Otis Block, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURniture of the two-story residence, No. 335 West Adams-st.; will be sold upon very favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to G. S. THOMAS, next door to No. 333 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, THE WHOLE or part, near Twenty-fifth-st.; rent low to a desirable tenant. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED AND ONE UNfurnished room. Apply at 632 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AT NO. 131 NORTH Wells-st, to a family without children.

TO RENT—12 ADA-ST., CORNER HUBBARD, first floor, 7 rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, FOR one or two, with large closet, in quiet private residence. References required. No. 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURNISHED ROOM, with gas and register, at 608 Madison-st., two doors from Ashland-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN house with modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS AND attendance; price, from $10 to $25 per month. No. 1062½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family on the South Side, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth-sts.; barn if needed. Apply at CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 131 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON Prairie-av, with a private family. Day-board convenient. Office, 46 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, AT 84 SOUTH Morgan-st., front parlor; also, front room, second floor, with bed-room and large closet. Gas and fire in each room.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bed-rooms en suite, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with gas, and care, at 82 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen; $10 per month; at 128 North Green-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or two persons. 190 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH use of piano. No. 45 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—SUITE OF rooms, second floor, front; also single room. Reference required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND en suite; gas, grate, and closets; house first-class; table board near by. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, nice room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single rooms. At 35 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, AT 164 WENTworth-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE 276 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 3 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 276 State-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, VERY cheap, at 804 State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—STORES 227 AND 229 JACKSON-ST., between Franklin and Market-sts.; new; either as one store or two. Inquire at 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK BARN, 3 STALLS, AND water, coachman's room, etc.; near Union Park; $25 per month. T. O. ESTER, 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICE SECOND FLOOR, 60X40, WITH good light; front and rear suitable for merchandise or light manufacturing; at 51 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE AND BASEMENT No. 87 Third-av., near Harrison-st.; suitable for any business or storage. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURnished room, in a strictly private family, on the South Side, north of Twelfth-st. Best of references given. Address letters B 70, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms, for light housekeeping, in a pleasant neighborhood; for gentleman and wife, without children; prompt pay. Address R 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS IN VICINity of Union Park suitable for housekeeping. X 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on Wabash or Michigan-av., in a private family, for a widow. Address A 95, Tribune Branch Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 GOOD HOUSES; NONE but owners need apply. LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE or cottage with all conveniences, furnished or unfurnished (South Side preferred), by a careful tenant, without children. Address Y 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A COUPLE WITHOUT family, a small house or 2 or 3 rooms for light housekeeping; must be within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge; the rent must be stated and moderate. Address E 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, by gentleman and wife, with two beds, and carpets; convenient to cars or buss line to Twenty-second and Morgan-sts. Address for three days, stating terms, C M, 443 Burnside-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WITH $6,000 can hear of splendid opportunity to go into the sand business. M 98, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH ABOUT $2,500, to take an interest in a furnishing store. First rate location; business established. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., near Madison, Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A RESTAURANT AND saloon doing a paying business. 127 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH SMALL capital, to join me going South with one of the best and quickest selling articles in the world. Address K 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CASH capital. Address BUSINESS, Post Office box 40, Dwight, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN with $1,500, in a business well established and perfectly legitimate. Address O 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—IN GENTEEL CASH business, paying several hundred dollars per month; good references required. 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CAPITAL, FOR a new, important invention. A. STEMPEL, 7 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CAPITAL, IN A publishing and printing house. Well established and centrally located, and doing an excellent and steadily increasing business. Must be an energetic and wide-awake man. Best references given and required. Reason for seeking a partner, too much business for one man. Address PRINTER, care of Chandler's Advertising Agency, 124 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for one of the most useful and best selling articles ever invented. N. WILLEY & CO., 229 West Madison-st., Room 20.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE VERY BEST CHANCE ever offered. Profits $4 to $30 a day. Try it. Particulars free. Address WOODWARD, LEWIS & CO., 96 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $12 a day with our golden caskets and other goods. Several cleared $12 Saturday afternoon. Samples to country free. Will pay any one's expenses to Chicago and back, if we do not show the best chance ever offered. A. RAY, 38 West Lake-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MR. HARRY L. BRADFORD will be at the corner of Monroe and Halsted-sts., Wednesday or Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, he will hear of an old friend.

PERSONAL—WANTED—AN EDUCATED YOUNG lady from 18 to 25 years of age to act as amanuensis, reader and guide to a middle-aged married gentleman of defective sight. She will have to travel. An orphan wanting a home preferred. Undoubted reference required. Address P 69, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. D. F. BUCKLEY PLEASE please call at the office of AHRENS & BEHRENS, 561 West Madison-st., about some business.

WANTED—A WIFE. ADDRESS Z 36, TRIBUNE office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE POWER PORTable engine. GRADLE & STRATZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM VS. EPIZOOTIC—A SUPERIOR new 10-horse power hoisting engine for $1,100. Also, a second-hand 6-horse power oscillating horizontal engine for $100, without boiler. For particulars apply to WILLIAM McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house or by traveling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2499, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER; must be a first-class penman and thoroughly understand his business; none others need apply; salary to correspond. Address A. A. LIBBY & CO., 336 State-st. Personal applications will not be attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS old; one who has been used to the retail grocery business preferred. Apply at 728 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 18 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS—COAT-MAKERS, AT 633 Archer-av., to board in the house.

WANTED—A BOY TO STRIP TOBACCO FOR cigar-makers; one that would be willing to learn the trade. Apply 301 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CANDY MAKERS—TWO NO. 1 STICK-candy men, who understands making "home-made," to go to St. Joseph, Mo. Must be first-class. Address "Wholesale Confectioner," care of J. W. DOANE & CO., 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS; ONE OF THEM TO understand graining. Apply at 27 West Lake-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A GOLD AND SILVER PLATER; NONE but a first-class workman need apply. Call on CHAS. BERLANGER, gold and silver plater, 58 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD TINNERS; STEADY WORK and good pay. Apply to T. H. MANNING & CO., 610 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD BOOT MAKERS, AT NO. 722 Centre-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD MALE COOK, MARRIAGE no objection; steady employment and good wages. Also, two strong girls for the wash room. Address Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE COOK, TO TAKE charge of kitchen. Apply at Anchor Coffee Rooms, southwest corner of West Lake and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—3 GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS for custom work; the best wages paid. Apply immediately at 106 East Twelfth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT 75 and 77 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—FOR A RESPONSIBLE AND PERMAnent out-door position, a young man 25 or 30 years of age, of strictly temperate habits; good business ability, address, and penmanship required. Address K 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 2,000 LABORers for Cairo & Fulton Railroad; wages $2.25 per day. 2,000 levee men, $50 per month and board; also men for the Wisconsin Central and Chicago & Pacific Railroad; wages $2.50 to $3 per day. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WRITES A GOOD HAND. Apply at 55 Market-st.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR THE CHICAGO & Northwestern; 25 for the C. D. & V. R. R. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY—30 GOOD MEN FOR STEADY winter job; company work; wages, $2.50; board, $4. Apply at 210 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—1 CLERK; 50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS and pineries; work all winter; fare and board furnished to the work; wages $30 to $40 per month and board; 10 farm hands, 500 railroad laborers, 100 wood-choppers and 50 coal miners; cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI RAILroad; 200 men for Wisconsin and Michigan railroads; 25 huskers; cheap tickets South, at 20 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—1,500 MORE MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern Wisconsin Central and Indiana Railroads; Company work; winter job; wages from $2.50 to $3.00; entirely free fare; also, saw-mill and farm hands; tickets to the South, for half rates. Apply to Chicago Emigrant Bureau, No. 25 West Lake, and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MEN FROM 16 TO 60 YEARS OF AGE, to clear $10 to $75 a week with our money-making goods; cannot be found elsewhere. A few can have a chance in the city, and one in each town outside with a guarantee of $3 to $12 a day for energetic persons. MERRILL & CO., 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO-DAY—TWENTY MEN TO SELL, in this city, a sure cure for the horse disease. Good wages to good men. Apply to subscriber, at Wood's Hotel, State-st., between the hours of 8 and 9 a. m. and 12 and 2 p. m. A. H. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITERS, COLORED, at BUSH'S, northwest corner of Lake and State-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO KITCHen work, at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 282 Forquer-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at No. 8 South Peoria-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—A COOK, AT NO. 75 WARREN-AV.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, and girl for second work. 43 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; one who can wash, iron, and cook well. Apply at 176 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APply at 833 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL OF EXPERIENCE and skill. To one every way competent and reliable, good wages will be paid and a good position will be secured. Call at 233 West Washington-st., corner of May-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 632 West Adams-st.; good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in private family. Inquire at store, 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Apply at 450 Washington-st.

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRLS, OF EVERY NAtionality, can find situations in good families by applying to MRS. WHITTAKER, 243 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 1121 STATE-ST., A COMPETENT cook; a permanent place and good wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A young girl as nurse and seamstress. 373 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 460 MICHIGAN-AV, A GOOD girl who understands washing and ironing; a good home for a widow, with a child from 14 to 16 years old.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY OF EXPERience and refinement as governess and housekeeper in a small family, pleasantly situated. Address, giving all particulars, V 25, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER. APPLY 186 Fourth-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW ON PANTS. CALL AT 42 Brown-st., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts. Good wages and steady employment.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CLERK—A SALESLADY TO take charge of the retail department of a wholesale confectionery house in one of the largest cities west of Chicago. Must be first salesman, not afraid to work, and come well recommended. Address "Wholesale Confectioners," care J. W. DOANE & CO., 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

WANTED—5 BALLET LADIES, 5 LADIES TO travel, for variety troupe; expenses paid. Inquire at 504 State-st. Mrs. HALL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRT-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE CONTAINING 25 rooms, with 10 years' lease of lot, for sale. House contains modern improvements; all furnished and filled with good paying boarders; location first-class. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 373 Wabash-av.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYing businesses in the city, in good location, for sale cheap. Parties going East. Apply at once, at 169 West Madison-st. MRS. HARDING.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL CAN make money by addressing BUSINESS, P. O. Box 40, Dwight, Ill.

A HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST PAYing photograph galleries in the West for sale, at low price. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, care Photographer, Dwight, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, SOUTH Side, doing a paying business. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

FURNITURE OF BOARDING HOUSE NO. 14 North Green-st., for sale at a bargain, filled with good prompt-paying boarders.

HALF INTEREST IN SALOON AND RESTAUrant, doing good business, for sale. 127 West Washington-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—WITH GOOD TRADE; chance for a permanent business; small capital required. Address G 88, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF RESTAURANT AND 10 rooms for sale. Rent low. Or will take a partner. 130 East Harrison-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST CONFECTIONERY, ICE cream, and oyster establishments in the State, in a city of 16,000 inhabitants, for sale; no competition. Address P. A. BARTLETT, Jacksonville, Ill.

PARTIES HAVING FROM $200 TO $500 WANTING to engage in business can find opportunities by calling on LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st, corner Madison, Room 4.

RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE at a bargain, together with dwelling-rooms. Apply at 397 State-st.

SPLENDID CHANCE—TEA, COFFEE, AND spice store, well-established (cash trade), pays well; $2,200 cash will buy it. P 40, Branch Tribune office.

SPLENDID COSY RESTAURANT FOR SALE; good location; cheap rent. Apply to PROFESSOR COIGNARD, restaurant 178 South Water-st.

$1,800 HALF DOWN, CAN BUY A BONE DUST and glue factory; the machinery is new and complete; a paying business is already established; this is a good opening for a man of small means. Lose no time in addressing RIPLEY & CO., 22 Lumber Exchange.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MADAM GABREL, THE NATURAL MAGNETIC Physician (formerly of Detroit), has located for the present at 439 South Clark-st., and is now prepared to treat those in need of her services.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 116 West Washington-st., Chicago.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—20 GOOD BUSINESS HORSES, ALL right for work or driving; also open and top buggy, cheap. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer, with other qualifications, as amanuensis, reporter, or at general office work; salary small. Address Z 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper in a wholesale or retail store. Address B 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; can give security, if required, and Chicago reference that cannot fail in being satisfactory. Address G 11, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A PROduce commission house, by one long conversant with the business. Address A, Carrier 1, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 26 years of age, in a mercantile house; competent to fill almost any position; best reference. Address B 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale or retail house; three years' experience in grocery and dry goods business; speaks four languages, is a good penman, and quick at figures; wages no object; reference A No. 1. Address C 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK, German, of 15 years' business experience. Address O 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SMALL SET OF BOOKS to write up during evenings; satisfactory reference given. Address M 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A CHANCE TO TRAVEL for some first-class house, by a man of experience and large acquaintance in the Western country. Address H, 287 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAS had twenty years' active business experience in merchandising, banking, and commission; is thoroughly competent as a cashier, correspondent, salesman, or accountant; can furnish A 1 references. Address W, Room 36, Exchange Building, Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY YOUNG MAN who can write good hand and is good at figures. Good reference. Address P 25, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience as cook. Address 447 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FROM the East, who has filled every position from an apprentice to proprietor in the machine business, and who thoroughly understands the building of steam-engines, desires a position in a machine-shop, with a view of taking an interest, if desired. No objections to the country. Can give the best of Eastern and city references. Address, for a few days, L. G. S., 209 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane) to take care of horses or cows and do general work about a yard or garden; cannot speak any English. Address 400 North Wells-st., in the cigar store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A good steady young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and is willing to make himself useful; reference given. Call or address R F J, 28 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO do general housework in a small private family. Address G 69, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 PASTRY COOK, 5 for general work. 129 West Madison-st. Mrs. HAMILTON'S. Two laundry girls wanted immediately.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a small family; good recommend. Apply at 214 Dekoven-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO cook, wash, and iron for private family. Apply 131 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work in a private family. Has good references. Apply at 470 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do general housework, the other to take care of children. Address 416 Tyler-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in private family or boarding-house. Good references. Please call at No. 122 Burnside-st., between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, owning machine, would like to sew in a family in exchange for board. Address or call at 190 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess or seamstress in a private family. Address H 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN a private family, to work on a sewing-machine, and make herself generally useful. Address MARY, 103 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and best of board at $5 per week; day board, $4.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT PARLOR TO RENT with board.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—THE BEST table board in the city; $5 per week. S. K. COWLE.

43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 LARGE FRONT rooms, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen; also, other rooms.

62 CENTRE-AV.—TWO LARGE SPLENDID front rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ONE room, furnished, for two young gents; one unfurnished, for two young ladies; and a front parlor, with rear bedroom, for married couple; rooms first-class; table board furnished; terms reasonable.

172 WALNUT-ST.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS to rent with board, for gentlemen, in private family.

227 DEKOVEN-ST., NEAR SOUTH HALSTED.—Gentleman and wife, or 2 gentlemen, can have nicely-furnished parlor and bed-rooms, with first-class board for winter. House and furniture entirely new; private family, no other boarders, convenient to cars and stage, terms moderate, possession immediately.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOMS for four gentlemen, furnished; brick block; modern improvements; good location.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely-furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER LINCOLN—Front room with board, in private family; references required. Inquire at store.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, can secure first-class board, and a finely furnished room, in a private family; West Side; east of Union Park. Address, with reference, G 47, Tribune office.

WEBER HOUSE, 166 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board; with room, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT WITH board for a few more gentlemen; accommodations for day boarders.

50 LAKE-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a private family; house has all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c., and heated by hot air, only 5 minutes from Fairview Depot, Douglas-place; good barn accommodations; day boarding.

384 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class table; table boarders accommodated; references given and required.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE SINGLE ROOM AND one room suitable for two, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

575 STATE-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED SLEEPing-rooms, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE COMFORTABLY furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; also single room, with board. Reference required.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to rent with board, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Reference required.

ONE OR TWO PERSONS CAN FIND FIRST-CLASS board in private family, near Oakland Station, South Side. Address Q 20, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL habits, in a private family where there are young people. North or West Side preferred; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, location, etc., H 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A HOME IN A private family; West Side preferred. Address, stating location and terms, M 67, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR FAMILY SEWING-machine don't fail to examine the late Grover & Baker. Office 150 State-st.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 228 West Madison-st.; branch, 260 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!—2 CENtral fire Greener guns; bore, 10; 2 fine Muzzle loaders; bore, 10, at reasonable price. Call soon at 458 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—STEAM SAND BARGE, suitable for lightering purposes, as well as dredging sand. Inquire at No. 2 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS (BLUE) wholesale and retail, by CLEMENT & SAYER, 264 and 266 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis via Alton Road; price $8. Address M 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—JOB LOTS HARDWARE. GREAT bargains. WM. & A. W. WHEELER & CO., 215 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A 98-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, splendid land, within 2½ miles of a good market, 180 miles from Chicago, title perfect. Would exchange for dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware, coffins, or cash. Those only who mean business need address N 27, Galesburg, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST 3-STORY 25-foot houses in Chicago; new and elegantly finished, together with new and magnificent furniture throughout. Will be exchanged for improved or unimproved city property. Sickness causes disposal. Value, $30,000. Address N 76, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

THE ELECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

loss 67; Governor Oglesby, 86 majority; loss, 67. Fort, 86 majority for Congress.

Geneva Township, Kane County, Grant, 143 majority; Governor Oglesby, majority, 140. Carpenter and Wright are elected to the Legislature. Hurlbut has a majority for Congress.

Ontario Township, Knox County, Republican majority, 173; loss, 97.

Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Grant 228 majority; 20 per cent gain.

Towanda Township, McLean County, Grant's majority 50. Liberal gain of 19 since the vote of 1868.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—Greeley's majority in this city is 82, and in the township 12, a gain of 32. It is estimated that the majority in the county, on the State ticket, will be from 600 to a 1,000.

Starne, for the Senate, beats Smith, Republican, badly; Rice and Orundorf, Liberals, elected by reduced majorities, and it is thought Hay has beaten Cullom.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—Nilwood, Macoupin County—Greeley's majority, 17; Koerner's, 27; Morrison, 26 majority, for Congress. Lyndon Township, Whiteside County—Grant's majority, 114; loss of 20. Oglesby's majority, 11. Burchard, 117 majority, for Congress. Cornwall Township, Henry County—For President, Grant, 64 majority. For Governor, Oglesby, 53 majority. John B. Hawley has 52 majority for Congress.

Dixon gives Grant 230 majority.

Waukegan—Farwell's majority for Congress in this township, 308; Oglesby's majority, 326; Beverage's majority, 341; Upton, for State Senate, majority, 375; all Republican.

Griggsville Township, Pike County—For President, 36 majority; 65 loss over 1868.

Belleflower—Stewart and Cassidy, Republican, and Rogers, Democrat, elected to the Legislature.

Calumet Township and precinct, Cook County—Grant, 69 majority; Oglesby, 59 majority.

Shirland Township, Winnebago County—Grant's majority, 76; Governor Oglesby, 77 majority.

Tampico Township, Whiteside County—Grant's majority, 93; Governor Oglesby 94. Burchard has 93 majority for Congress.

Somonauk Township gives Oglesby 154; Koerner, 20; General Grant, 161; Greeley, 14; O'Conor, 26.

Oregon Township gives Grant 171; Greeley, 154; O'Conor, 4. Grant's majority, 67.

Mount Sterling Township, Brown County, Greeley 179 majority; 39 loss. Koerner 183; 35 loss. Knapp has 189 majority for Congress.

Erie Township, Whiteside County, for President 54 Republican majority; loss of 9; for Governor 56 Republican majority; for Legislature, 2 Republicans, and 1 Democrat; Congress, 61 Republican majority.

Morrisonville Township, Christian County, for Greeley 60 majority; for Governor 75. Shumway, Alexander and Hall, elected to Legislature; J. C. Robinson has 60 majority for Congress.

Cherry Grove Township, Carroll County, for President, Grant's majority, 13; State ticket, same majority.

Savannah Township, Carroll County, Grant, 132 majority; for Governor Oglesby, 115 majority. Burchard has 128 majority for Congress.

Atkinson Township, Henry County, for President, Grant, 62 majority; for Governor, Oglesby, 66 majority. W. H. Shepard is elected to the Legislature. John, 66 majority for Congress.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 5.—Early this evening newspaper offices were surrounded by a dense multitude of people reading bulletins, lighted by calcium glare. The expectation of saving two or three Northern States for Greeley were not held by any considerable number, the betting in this city having been against even one State at long odds. The Grant tidal-wave set in first from New Hampshire, followed by the six-figure majority in Pennsylvania.

Then Connecticut, another possibly doubtful State, wheeled into the Grant column.

It became apparent, soon after 7 o'clock, that Greeley's majority in New York City could not reach 25,000, and it was, therefore, certain that New York State, also, must go for Grant.

The crowds received the national bulletins without much exhibition of disappointment or exultation.

After 9 o'clock interest centered in the triangular fight for the mayoralty. The first thing visible in that connection was O'Brien's weakness. Large sums of money have been bet on him by Republicans, in order to scare Lawrence men into voting for Havemeyer.

In all pool-rooms, Custom House money had made O'Brien the favorite, yet he was far behind in vote. He was strong enough, however, to effect Havemeyer's election by a plurality.

The throng in the streets thinned out rapidly after 11 p. m., all in rather jolly humor, some of the Democrats shouting, "Move we make it unanimous."

New York, Nov. 5.—Several ladies voted in the Seventeenth Ward to-day. A small fight took place in Orchard street, between Alvin Duke, a Custom House *attache*, and Michael Ryan, a Tammany Democrat. Ryan was badly beaten. Duke escaped.

The Democrats are having a jubilation over the news from Louisiana. Many arrests are reported of naturalized citizens, charged with having false papers, and on others on false residences.

In one of the polling places on Canal street an Irish woman demanded her right to vote for O'Brien. The police were compelled to carry her bodily from the polls.

The *Post* says that the electoral tickets for O'Conor were not to be found, and at least a few Democrats cast their votes for Greeley and Brown who would not have done so had these tickets been provided.

New York, Nov. 5—7:20 p. m.—One hundred and two city districts heard from give Greeley 4,000 majority, indicating that his majority in the city will not exceed 25,000. Kernan runs largely ahead of Greeley, and has probably received the bulk of the Apollo Hall vote. Both are undoubtedly defeated in the State. Grant probably carries the State by from 30,000 to 40,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Appearances indicate that the Republicans will carry this city by 1,200.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The prospects are that the Democrats have gained here. Hiscock, Liberal, for Congress, is ahead.

Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Returns from various towns in Niagara County, and the entire four wards in the City of Lockport, indicate 1,000 majority for Grant and Dix.

New York, Nov. 5.—Returns from 44 towns and districts in various parts of the State, outside the City of New York, gave a net gain for Grant, compared with the Presidential vote of 1868, of 1,248.

New York, Nov. 5.—Fourteen election districts in this city give Dix, for Governor, 1,143; Kernan, 1,675. The Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn gives Greeley 1,347 majority; Democratic loss, 240. New York City, Eighth Assembly District, Greeley 4,637, Grant 3,030; Tenth District, Greeley 3,230, Grant 2,417.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Eleventh District gives Greeley 2,513; Grant, 3,959. Second District—Greeley, 3,835; Grant, 1,007. Fourteenth District—Greeley, 2,952; Grant, 1,497. The districts already reported, embracing 236 election districts out of 518, give Greeley 10,880 majority.

For Mayor, 82 election districts give Havemeyer 7,209; Lawrence, 6,945; O'Brien, 4,305.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Sixteen women, headed by Susan B. Anthony, voted to-day in the Eighth Ward. The few first swore in their votes, and the remainder were allowed to vote in peace, fifteen votes for Grant and one for Greeley.

New York, Nov. 5.—Quarantine, Long Island. The Republicans carry Richmond County, and the whole ticket, probably including Scudder for Congress, by 300 majority.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 5.—D. G. Fort, Republican, is elected to the Assembly in the First District, by 133 majority over D. C. Littlejohn, Liberal.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Ellis H. Roberts has about 2,500 majority for Congress. Four Republican Assemblymen are elected in Oneida County. Grant's majority in the county is about 3,000.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5.—This city gives Greeley 5,456 majority.

New York, Nov. 5.—Sixteen Districts, Greeley, 4,293; Grant, 2,193; Nineteenth District, Greeley, 2,215; Grant, 1,366; Twentieth District, Greeley, 3,353; Grant, 3,947; Third District, Greeley, 3,212; Grant, 1,125; Fifth District, Greeley, 3,559; Grant, 2,938. Thus far Greeley's majority in 369 election districts of the city is 18,298.

New York State—240 towns and Districts give Grant a net gain of 3,556. His majority in the State will be about 40,000. Dix is elected Governor with the rest of the Republican State ticket by 25,000 to 30,000. Tremain is chosen Congressman-at-Large by a similar majority. Outside of New York City and Brooklyn, the Democrats have hardly secured more than two Congressional Districts.

New York City—Seventh District, Greeley, 2,211; Grant, 3,018. Twelfth District, Greeley, 3,656; Grant, 1,672. Fifteenth District, Greeley, 4,407; Grant, 2,871. Seventeenth District, Greeley, 4,757; Grant, 4,075. Eighteenth District, Greeley, 3,452; Grant, 2,901. Twenty-first District, Greeley, 4,858; Grant, 4,097.

The total city vote is: Greeley, 77,597; Grant, 54,599. Greeley's majority is 22,928, against 60,000 for Seymour in 1868.

Rutland Township, LaSalle County—Grant's majority 166 out of 257 votes polled. Amboy, Lee County—Grant's majority 148, a gain of 90.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—It is estimated that Delaware County gives Grant 2,500 majority, a gain of 950 over the vote of 1868; Lycoming County gives Grant a majority of 350, a gain of 225; Chester County gives Grant 5,000 majority, a gain of 2,500.

Brooklyn City, Nov. 5.—Ten of the 22 wards give Greeley 14,884; Grant 10,797, a Democratic loss of 2,210.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Sixth District gives Greeley 3,131; Grant, 1,530; Thirteenth District, Greeley, 2,797; Grant, 3,200; 101 towns and districts, outside the city, give a net gain for Grant of 1,460. In the city the returns from 21 election districts give Lawrence, for Mayor, 1,089; O'Brien, 477; Havemeyer, 1,105.

New York, Nov. 5.—Syracuse gives Grant 900 majority. The Democrats concede the election of Duell, Republican Congressman, all the Republican members of the Assembly, and the county ticket.

Poughkeepsie gives Grant 291 majority, a Democratic gain of 296.

New York City—The First Assembly District gives Greeley 3,754; Grant, 2,129. Ninth Assembly District, Greeley, 3,106; Grant, 3,901. Fourth Assembly District, Greeley, 5,069; Grant, 1,476. One hundred and sixty-eight election Districts give Greeley 8,041 majority.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in Chemung County is about 400. H. Boardman Smith (Republican) is re-elected to Congress by an increased majority.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Grant, 15,000 majority; Republican gain, 1,233.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Buffalo City gives 4,000 majority for Grant, a gain of 983. Onondaga County, 3,000 majority for Grant. Atwood is beaten for the Assembly by 600. All three Republican Assemblymen are chosen. Kings County gives about 5,000 Greeley majority. In 233 towns and districts outside of New York and Brooklyn, Grant's net gain is 6,400.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—Fourteen wards and precincts in this city give 639 Republican gain. There are Republican gains in every ward and precinct heard from but one, with an increased vote in the city.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—Returns from twenty wards and precincts in the city show 562 Republican gain.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5.—As to Ohio returns all comparisons are made with the vote of October, 1872. Ashtabula County, five townships, Republican gain, 194; Allen County, four townships, Republican gain, 194; Allen County, four townships, Republican gain, 20; Athens County, two townships, Republican gain, 66; Ashland County, two townships, Democratic gain, 1; Anglaize County, two townships, Republican gain, 72. Belmont County, five townships, Republican gain, 61. Butler County, four townships and three wards, Republican gain, 97. Brown County, one township, Republican gain, 44. Clark County, two townships and city of Springfield, Republican gain, 150. Champaign, seven townships, Republican gain, 218. Cuyahoga County, three townships, Republican gain, 203. Columbian County, six townships, Republican gain, 225. Coshocton County, two townships. Republican gain, 55. Clinton County, three townships; Republican gain, 5. Crawford County, five townships; Democratic gain, 5. Darke County, four townships; Republican gain, 95. Defiance County, one township; Republican gain, 58. Delaware County, eight townships; Republican gain, 153. Erie County, two townships and Sandusky City; Republican gain, 209. Fairfield County, five townships and Lancaster City; Republican gain, 9. Franklin County, three townships and seven wards of Columbus; Republican gain, 261. Gallia County, Gallipolis City, Republican gain, 35; Geauga County, one township, Republican gain, 13; Guernsey County, one township, Democratic gain, 20; Greene County, two townships and Xenia City, Republican gain, 90; Hardin County, two townships, Republican gain, 35; Harrison County, two townships, Republican gain, 20; Henry County, two townships, Republican gain, 53; Huron County, two townships, Republican gain, 30; Hocking County, one township, Republican gain, 20. Highland County, two townships, Republican gain, 42. Jefferson County, two townships and City of Steubenville, Republican gain, 160. Jackson County, one township, Republican gain, 72. Knox County, one township, Republican gain, 3. Lorain County, five townships, Republican gain, 45. Lawrence County, two townships and City of Ironton, Republican gain, 151. Lake County, five townships; Republican gain, 99. Logan County, two townships; Republican gain, 15. Licking County, three townships and city of Newark; Rep. gain, 152. Marion Co., one township; Democratic gain, 4. Mahoning County, Youngstown City and township; Republican gain, 348. Miama County, 3 townships; Democratic gain, 22. Medina County, one township; Republican gain, 44. Madison County, four townships Republican gain, 70. Morrow County, one township, Democratic gain, 44. Muskingum County, three townships and city of Zanesville, Republican gain, 201. Ottawa County, four townships, Republican gain, 96. Preble County, three townships, Republican gain, 25. Portage County, five townships, Republican gain, 99. Putnam County, two townships, Republican gain, 81. Perry County, three townships, Republican gain, 77. Pike County, one township, Republican gain, 32. Pickaway County, one township, Republican gain, 24. Ross County, Chillicothe City and two Townships, Republican gain, 66. Rockland County, five townships and Mansfield City, Republican gain, 118. Sandusky County, one township, Republican gain, 59. Seneca County, City of Tiffin, and two townships, Republican gain, 38. Scioto County, Portsmouth City, Republican gain, 108. Shelby County, three townships, Democratic gain, 8. Starke County, Cannon City, and five townships, Republican gain of 425. Summit County, Akron City, and four townships, Republican gain, 372. Trumbull County, Warren City, and four townships, Republican gain, 280. Tuscorawas County, three townships, Republican gain, 34. Union County, five townships, Democratic gain, 52. Washington County, Ohio, three townships, and Marietta City, Republican gain, 81. Wayne County, Wooster City, and one township, Republican gain, 216. Wood County, one township, Democratic gain 8. Williams County, one township, Republican gain 46. Warren County, two townships, Democratic gain 16. Wyandotte County, two townships, no gain or loss. Total, 278 townships and precincts show a net gain of 5,505, indicating a gain of 25,000 to 30,000 in the State.

IOWA.

Eddyville, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Columbia Township, Wapello County. Grant 80 majority. Balance of the ticket the same.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lyons, Ia., Nov. 5.—Greeley's majority 44; gain of 130; Leffingwell's majority 83; gain, 73.

DesMoines, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Montrose, Lee County, Greeley, 17; Shelley, 17; Hobbs, 17; Warwick, Republican, 3. Estimated Democratic majority on last year, 55; on the State ticket here, loss 55. Wapello Township, Grant's majority, 19. Cedar Falls gives Grant 307 majority. Silver Creek Township, Mills County, Grant's majority, 121. Lyons, Greeley's majority, 44. Leffingwell, Democratic, Congress, 83 majority.

Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 5—Center Township, Henry County—Grant's majority, 546. McCrary, 549 majority for Congress.

Fox Township, Davis County—Grant's majority 30; gain, 13.

Jackson Township, Lee County—Grant's majority, 320; a gain of 65. McCrary has a majority for Congress.

Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Milton Township, Muscatine County—Grant's majority, 174; a gain of 29. Cotton is elected to Congress by a majority of 168.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Grant has undoubtedly carried the city of Dubuque, and Dubuque County will give but 1,200 Democratic majority; a large Democratic loss. Donnan, Republican, is elected to Congress by 2,000 majority.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 5.—South Fork Township, Delaware County—Grant's majority, 114; Republican gain, 14. Donnan, for Congress, 100 majority.

DesMoines, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Eden Township, Clinton County—Grant, 56 majority; A. R. Cotton, for Congress, Republican, 88 majority.

Washington Township, Story County—Grant, 250 majority.

Dubuque, Nov. 5.—The Republican State Central Committee claim the State by 50,000. The Congressmen are all Republican, although the Third (Cotton's) District will be very close.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Taylor Township, Dubuque County, 63 majority for Grant, a gain of 13 since '68. Donnan has 75 majority. Jackson Township, Bremer County—Grant's majority, 132, a Republican gain of 4. Pratt, Republican, for Congress, 130 majority. Otarnto Township, Mitchell County—Grant's majority, 35; loss, 5. Pratt, 35 majority. Middlefield Township, Buchanan County—Greeley, 9 majority. Stoneman, Democrat, 15 majority for Congress. Osage Township, Mitchell County; Grant, 273; Greeley, 78. Perry Township, Buchanan County; Grant's majority, 79; Donnan, Republican, 80 majority. Vernon Township, Dubuque County; Greeley's majority, 80; Stoneman, 80 majority for Congress. Waterloo City, Blackhawk County; Grant, 363; Greeley, 122; O'Conor, 8. East Waterloo; Grant, 446; Greeley, 161; O'Conor, 2; Republican gain of 36. Ackley Township, Hardin County: Grant, 106 majority; 56 gain. Cedar Falls Township; Blackhawk County, Grant, 456; Greeley, 149; O'Conor, 18; Pratt up with his ticket. The county will go 1,800 majority for Grant. Oneida Township, Delaware County, Grant's majority, 186; Donnan, 129. Byron Township, Buchanan County, Grant's majority, 86, a gain of 26; Donnan, Republican, 76 majority for Congress.

Dewitt Township, Clinton County, Grant's majority, 100. Leffingwell, Liberal, for Congress, 39 majority. Newton Township, Jasper County, Grant's majority, 305; a gain of 50. Probable majority in the county, 1,800.

Dodge Township, Dubuque County, Grant's majority, 33; a gain of 22; Donnan, Republican, for Congress, 33 majority. Buena Vista Township, Clayton County, Grant's majority, 34, Donnan's, 32.

INDIANA.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 5.—The vote in this city fell off from the October election 63 votes. The vote for Grant Electors is 1,403; Greeley, 985; O'Conor, 7. Republican gain over October of 202.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ligonier, Ind., Nov. 5.—Perry Township, Noble County, gives forty-eight majority for Grant, a Republican gain over Browne of sixteen. O'Conor received two; Charles Francis Adams, six votes.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 5.—Clay Township, St. Joseph County, Ind.; Greeley's majority, 37; Republican gain, 32 since October. German Township same as October.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 5.—The reports in from the six largest towns in St. Joseph County, give a Republican gain of 401 over October. The Republican majority in the county is probably 100.

Ligonier, Ind., Nov. 5.—Republican gain 16. Westchester, Porter County, Republican gain 56. Olive, St. Joseph County, Republican gain 58. Lincoln, St. Joseph County, Republican gain 17.

In five townships in Laporte County, Grant gains 107 over the October election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 5.—Returns from sixteen townships in various parts of the State, show a net Republican gain over the vote for Browne, of 328. Only two townships so far report slight gains for Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 5.—Returns come in slowly, owing partly to the rain and unfavorable weather. The following official majorities thus far were had in this city: Fourth Ward—Greeley, 39; Sixth Ward—Greeley, 81; Seventh Ward—Greeley, 118; Eighth Ward—Greeley, 164; Wayne Precinct, Greeley, 39; Washington Precinct, Grant, 5; Lancaster Township, Wells County, Greeley, 153; Grant, 120; slight Democratic loss. Kosciusko County, as far as heard from, shows a Republican loss. The vote from all parts thus far show a great falling of from October, in some places not more than two-thirds the usual vote.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—The election returns are coming in slowly. In thirty-two townships and wards heard from there is a net Republican gain over the vote for Hendricks for Governor, in October, of 608. The comparisons on the Presidential vote will all be made on the vote for Governor in October, which gave Hendricks, Democrat, 1,148 majority.

In the returns thus far received, twenty-nine townships and wards, the Republicans gain 641; and in three townships and wards there is a Democratic gain of 33.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 5.—Greeley's official majority in this city is 1,006. Returns from the county indicate a heavy loss on the October election. The majority will not exceed 2,300 against 2,800 in October. Four townships show a Republican gain of 20. The official majority of the county cannot be had to-night.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 5.—Reports from 111 precincts in this State, received at the Republican Committee rooms, show a net gain of 3,798 over the vote for Browne. The gains are uniform, and, if they continue at the present rate, Grant's majority will not fall short of 35,000.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in this city is 164, a gain of 137 over the vote for for Brown for Governor.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 5.—Aberdeen, Miss.—Three precincts in the county, including this city, give a Republican majority of 700, a small Democratic gain.

Saltillo, Miss.—This town gives Greeley 64 majority.

Brookhaven, Miss.—Grant's majority, 123. Lynch, Republican, over Casserly, 83.

Crawford, Miss.—Grant, 341; Greeley, 51. For Congress: Barry, 39; Bolling, 30; Henderson, 14.

Moscow, Ky., Nov. 5.—Greeley, 114; Grant, 6; O'Conor, 1.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 5.—Como, Miss., Republican majority, 365, and in the county probably 700.

Oakland, Miss.—Grant, 140; Greeley, 70.

Okalona, Miss, Nov. 5.—Total vote, 932. Grant, 635; Greeley, 297. For Congress, Barry, Republican, 635; Balling, Democrat, 297; Republican majority, 338.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 5.—Senatobia, Miss., Grant's majority, 105. For Congress, Hawes, Republican, 51 majority.

Memphis, Nov. 5.—The following returns have been received here: Saulsbury, Tenn., Greeley, 129; Grant, 76. For Governor, Brown, Democrat, 129; Freeman, Republican, 74. Congressman-at-Large, Johnson, Independent, 104; Cheatham, Democrat, 34; Maynard, Republican, 70. Congressmen, Haynes, Democrat, 94; Lewis, Republican, 65.

Memphis, Nov. 5.—The indications are that Grant has carried the county. The vote in the city will be about 9,306, an increase of 2,000 over the August elections. The Democrats concede the election of the Citizens' Legislative ticket. Many Democrats voted for Grant, while many, believing Greeley's election to be hopeless, did not vote.

LOUISIANA.

Minden, La., Nov. 5.—The election passed off quietly. Nine hundred votes were polled. Greeley's majority is 300. The other boxes are not counted, but the Liberals claim 500 majority in Webster Parish. Franklin Parish has gone for Grant by about 300, but the fusion parish ticket is probably elected. Lake Charles (Calcasieu) Parish returns are not yet complete, but enough is known to show that Greeley and the fusion State ticket will have about 600 majority in the parish.

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 5.—The vote of East Baton Rouge Parish is being counted. It is estimated that the Liberal majority is from 100 to 300. This parish, in 1870, gave 1,485 Republican majority.

Tangipahoa, La., Nov. 5—Four boxes heard from give Greeley and the fusionists 125 majority.

New Iberia, La., Nov. 5.—Three polls of Iberia Parish give a Republican majority of 114, with two boxes to be counted, which will probably increase the Republican majority 100.

New Orleans, Nov. 5—12 noon.—Indications point strongly to 12,000 or 15,000 majority in the State for Greeley and the Liberals. Governor Warmoth, this morning, has no doubt but Greeley's majority will be 15,000 in the State.

New Orleans, Nov. 5.—Greeley's majority in Tangipahoa Parish is 174.

New Orleans, Nov. 5.— Unofficial returns from 14 parishes give Greeley a net majority of 1,952. In 1870 they gave a net Republican majority of 2,849.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Twenty wards in this city give Grant 30,000 majority. Nine wards to hear from.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5.—Reports from the western counties of the State show that the election has passed off quietly, and that a comparatively light vote has been polled. The Republicans have made heavy gains over the October election. The number of districts heard from in Allegheny County indicate that the Republican majority will approximate 18,000.

Twelve wards in Pittsburgh give Grant 4,426; Greeley, 1,810; a Republican majority of 2,616; a gain for the Republicans of 1,559. The lower wards in Allegheny City give Grant 4,445; Greeley, 1,235; Republican gain, 2,196.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Scattering returns from the interior of the State show gains for Grant over the Governor's vote.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Cumberland County gives Grant 300 majority, a gain of 173. Lancaster County gives Grant 7,500 majority, a gain of 221. Lycoming County gives Grant 500 majority, a gain of 125. Reading City gives Grant 1,067 majority, a gain of 1,192 over the October election. Greeley's majority in the county is 2,500. Republican gain 3,500. Delaware County gives Grant 2,000 majority; gain 1,000.

KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5.—Grant's majority, 1,053. Beck, (Dem.), for Congress, 767 majority.

Midway, Ky.: Grant, 42 majority; Beck, 119 majority. Reported majorities indicate the election of Beck for Congress by about 10,000 majority. Vote small, and election very quiet. The Republicans gain on the vote in August.

Newport, Ky., Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in this city is reported at 420.

Maysville, Ky., Nov. 5.—Two precincts show 230 Republican gain over the Harlan-Leslie vote.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 5.—The official vote of the city gives Grant a majority of 205. Partial returns from nine other precincts give Grant 906; Greeley 563, and indicating a majority in the county for Grant of about 800. The total vote in the county for Grant will be over 2,300—a gain of 100. The total vote the county for Greeley is about 1,600—a falling off of about 600 from the August elections. Brown, Liberal, for Congress will receive about the same vote as Greeley.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—Hartford gives Greeley 3,999, Grant 3,531.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 5.—New Haven gives Greeley 4,706, Grant 4,651, O'Conor 42. Republican gain, 1,626 over 1868.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—General Hawley is elected to Congress over Eaton by over 500 majority.

Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 5.—Fairfield County, complete, gives Grant 9,346: Greeley, 8,429; O'Conor, 52.

Middletown, Conn., Nov. 5.—Middletown County gives Grant 800 majority.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—General Hawley's majority in this district is 611, with one small town to hear from. Connecticut goes for Grant by about 3,000 majority.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—Returns from 60 towns including Hartford and New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, and Waterbury give Grant 1,849 majoriry.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—New Britain gives Grant 1,146; Greeley, 782.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 5.—Raleigh gives Grant 620 majority, a gain of 82 on the Caldwell vote. Salisbury gives Grant 77 majority, a gain on the Caldwell vote.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 5.—The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards stand the same as in August. Halifax County shows a Conservative gain of 58. All estimates of gains will be based on the vote in August last.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 5.—Scattering returns from different portions of the State indicate that North Carolina has gone for Grant. The Conservatives concede the State to the Republicans by 5,000 majority.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 5.—Partial returns from about 25 counties indicate that the State has gone for Grant, between 5,000 and 8,000 majority, with a largely decreased vote.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 5.—One hundred registered whites failed to vote at Goldsboro. Unofficial returns from all the wards in Wilmington give Grant 906 majority, a Conservative gain of 46.

VERMONT.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 5.—Sixty-six towns give Grant 18,165; Greeley, 4,928; O'Conor vote very light.

The three Republican nominees are elected to Congress by the usual majority, except in the Second District, where Steele, Republican, has taken a few hundred votes from Poland, the regular nominee. Poland is, however, elected by a handsome majority. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant 18,368; Seymour, 5,139.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 5.—Eighty-nine towns give Grant 23,368; Greeley, 6,466.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 5.—The returns, thus far, are meagre, but indicate that the State is for Greeley and the Liberal State ticket.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in the State will probably be about 30,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The indications are that Banks is defeated for Congress by 2,800. The whole Republican Congressional ticket is elected in Massachusetts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 5.—New Hampshire gives 3,000 for Grant; Connecticut the same, making New England solid for Grant. General Banks is defeated by 4,000. All the New England Congressmen are Republicans.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The vote in Boston, except in the First Ward, gives Grant about 5,000 majority. The first ward will increase the majority for Grant. One hundred and forty-one towns in Massachusetts give Grant a majority of 19,000.

MAINE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 5.—Portland gives Grant a net gain of 964 over the Republican vote in September, and Lewiston, 272.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 5.—This city gives Grant a majority of 962, against 352 for Perham in September.

Portland, Me., Nov. 5.—In this State 50 towns give Grant 18,150; Greeley, 8,500. In 1868 the same towns gave Grant 21,620; Seymour, 11,625. The Republican majority in the State in 1868 was 28,033. This election indicates about the same majority, with a much smaller vote.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nashua, N. H., Nov. 5.—The Republicans claim New Hampshire by 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5.—Ninety-nine towns give Grant 19,131; Greeley, 16,214. The State gives Grant over 4,000 majority.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5.—Eighty towns give Grant 17,066; Greeley, 14,280; scattering, 167. The same towns gave in 1868, Grant, 17,301; Seymour, 13,702.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5.—One hundred and thirty-four towns give Grant 25,975 and Greeley 21,333.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Nov. 5.—Partial returns are received from a few counties: Columbia County, Grant, 192 majority; Congressman, 194; Democratic gain of 32. Dane County, three towns, Evans' majority 396; a Democratic gain of 14. Dodge County, six towns give Greeley 284 majority; a Democratic gain of 131. Fond du Lac County, four towns give Grant 478 majority; a Democratic gain of 106.

Racine, Wis., Nov. 5.—Racine City, Grant, 456 majority. Williams, Republican, for Congressman, 467 majority.

Milwaukee, Nov. 5.—The city complete gives Greeley a majority of 2,161; Republican gain of 126.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 5.—Geneva Township, Walworth County, Republican, majority, 177. Sharon Township, Walworth County, Grant, 224 majority. Elected to the Legislature, C. F. Douglass and F. Leeland. Williams has 225 majority for Congress.

MISSOURI.

Cameron, Mo., Nov. 5.—Clinton Township—Grant, 267; Greeley, 166; O'Conor, 6. Parker, Republican, for Congress, 150 majority.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 5.—This county is very close and will require the official vote to determine the result. Grant has probably carried it by a small majority.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Twelve precincts in this county give Grant 3,652; Greeley, 6,556; O'Conor, 141.

Martinsburgh, Mo., Nov. 5.—Greeley, 137; Grant, 28; O'Conor, 8.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Sixteen precincts in the city and four small county precincts give Grant 7,508; Greeley, 9,718; O'Conor, 187.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The election is passing off quietly. Half a dozen arrests were made for violation of the new law. The law requiring the uniformity of tickets prevents accurate estimates of the result. Both parties in the city are confident of victory. Many are voting against the Colorado subsidy. No tickets were printed for it. The State Central Committee say that all ballots for the subsidy, voted on, will be thrown out of the count.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The election passed off quietly. The Chairman of the State Central Committee, Republican, claims the city by 5,000 majority for Grant. Others estimate 2,500 majority. It is impossible to tell till the figures are counted.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 5.—Greeley's majority in this city will be about 300, and in the county 500. The majority for Greeley in the Eighth District will probably reach 4,000. General A. R. Wright, Democrat, is elected to Congress by a large majority.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 5.—Greeley has probably carried the State by 20,000. The Democratic Congressmen are elected.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 5.—The returns thus far are meagre. The official count from the State at large cannot be had to-night. The indications are that Greeley's majority will be about 30,000.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The election passed off comparatively quiet. A heavy vote was polled. It is probable that the entire citizen's ticket for the Legislature put forward in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket is elected. Maynard, Republican, for Congressman at Large, will carry the county, while the contest between Haynes, Democrat, and Lewis, Republican, for Congress will be close. There is much scratching of tickets.

Memphis, Nov. 5.—Lagrange, Tenn., Grant, 309; Greeley, 90; for Governor, Brown, 101; Freeman, 309; for Congressman-at-Large, Maynard, 309; Cheatham, 77; Johnson, 25; for Congress, Lewis, 300; Haynes, 99.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5.—The indications are that Michigan will give a Republican majority of at least 30,000.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 5.—This city gives Grant 360 majority, a loss of nearly 200 on the vote of 1868. Calhoun County will go for Grant, but by a greatly reduced majority.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5.—Partial returns from the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards of Detroit indicate nearly 1,000 majority for Grant.

NEBRASKA.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Nov. 5.—This city gives Grant 24 majority.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 5.—Returns received from all the prominent towns in Nebraska give majorities for Grant in every case, and the Republicans gain over the October elections. Grant's majority in the State will probably be 10,000.

Table Rock, Neb., Nov. 5.—This precinct gives Grant 134; Greeley 35.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 5.—In Alexandria City there is a tie vote between Greeley and Grant. Harris, Conservative in the Seventh District, is elected to Congress. Hunton, Conservative in the Eighth District, is also elected to Congress.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—O'Brien, Democrat, has 1,330 majority for Congress in the Third District.

Swan, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Fourth District, by 1,272 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 5.—Scattering returns from different parts of the State show Republican gains.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 5.—Rhode Island gives Grant an increased Republican majority, and elects both Republican Congressmen. This city, complete, gives Grant 4,224; Greeley, 1,511.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del. Nov. 5.—The Republicans claim the State by 1,500 to 2,000.

FOREIGN.

MANITOBA

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 5.—The *Globe* has the following special despatch from Fort Garry: "It is reported here that the Boundary Line Commission have found the Canadian Custom House at Pembina to be on the American side of the line, which is said to be run between the Custom House and the Hudson's Bay Company's post."

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 5.—The London *Times*, this morning, in an article forecasting the result of the Presidential election in America, says:

"The retention of President Grant will be eminently satisfactory, and will defeat an audacious intrigue to secure the control of the Government of the United States. President Grant has not proved a perfect Chief Magistrate. He has been guilty of extreme carelessness, and it is to be hoped that he will take a lesson from the development of the past six months. His errors were errors of ignorance. But this defence will no longer hold good. The past must be effaced. The reform of the Civil Service urgently demands the appointment to office of persons qualified to administer their duties. Accessory to the power of the people, Grant's will must force the National Legislature to sanction reform."

OCEANICA.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The new amended land bill in Melbourne has been rejected by the Legislative Council.

The Education bill introduced provides a free compulsory school system.

A conference of newspaper proprietors has recommended that the Government subsidize cable messages and reduce newspaper postage.

Sydney, Sept. 18.—The schooner Elizabeth has been wrecked near Loyalty Island.

There is no demand for wheat, and breadstuffs are dull.

The Government intends to create a Mining Department and Minister.

Fiji, Aug. 30.—Hostile operations were made against the natives of Viti, when the party rescued the prisoner whites, stormed the town, applied the torch, and destroyed the place.

Trouble is impending at Viti Leo. Five powerful tribes are in commotion.

Hawaiian news to October 19 is important. The rainy season had commenced. Seventeen lepers had been sent off to Molokai.

The volcano Kilanea, recently active, is now smouldering.

The steamer Idaho, from Honolulu, has arrived, with news from New Zealand. The leading feature is the overthrow of the Vogel Ministry by a minority of three. The debt of the colony is £10,000,000.

Anthony Trollope is among the passengers from New Zealand.

DETROIT.

Failure of a Well-Known Broker—Rumors of Extensive Forgeries—Heavy Losses Reported.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5.—Alvan Wilkins, an old and well-known broker here, has failed, and rumors of extensive forgeries are apparently well authenticated. It is said that his forgeries amount to over $100,000, but this must be much too great a figure. The banks here had a great deal of business with him, and some are mentioned as heavy losers. The banking house of Robert Hoosic has suspended, and the effects of the failure are widespread, and there are many cases of severe losses, rich and poor suffering proportionately alike. The forgeries were committed by raising stocks. He hypothecated at the banks in some cases ten times the original amount.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Rev. G. O. Barnes, of Kentucky, will preach in the North Side Tabernacle this evening.

D. L. Moody will conduct a Bible reading this evening at the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Home.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge, will be held at the institution this morning at 10 o'clock.

The student, Wood, whose foot was crushed in the late accident at the Baptist Church, Evanston, is likely to be ruined for life, as his attendant physician thinks amputation will be necessary.

Mrs. L. B. Chandler will speak to the ladies in the parlors of Mrs. Wilt, No. 364 Dayton street, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Subject, "The Needs of Society, and Woman's Work."

C. B. Goodyear, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade of this city, left last evening for Boston, whence he will shortly proceed to Europe for a pleasure tour. His business was closed up a week ago, but he stayed till election day, that he might not lose the opportunity to cast his vote for Horace Greeley.

Utah Items.

Salt Lake, Nov. 5.—In a fight in Little Cottonwood, on Sunday, William Hawes, a native of New York, was killed by one Miller. The latter was shot through the wrist.

The narrow gauge railroad to Little Cottonwood commenced yesterday. It is a Mormon affair, with no charter, with not much faith in it.

The officials of the Grand Trunk Railroad left for the East this morning, after a day's visit about the city.

Large discoveries have been made in Windsor, the mining county of Little Cottonwood.

The Horse Disease at the East.

New York, Nov. 5.—The abatement of the horse disease continues in this city and vicinity. The danger is past, and travel and business are resuming their normal condition.

Raleigh, Nov. 5.—Horse disease has appeared here and is spreading rapidly.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5.—Travel was suspended on the Citizens' Passenger Railway this forenoon, on account of the horse disease.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 5.—The horse disease has been prevailing here for several days.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce, Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Probabilities—On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain. In the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, cloudy weath… and rain, extending over the Gulf States, wi…h clearing weather and northwesterly winds in … the latter to-morrow. On the upper lakes and … in Michigan, increasing pressures, southwestern … to northwesterly winds, … weather. In the Northwest cloudy but clearing … ky and Tennessee north… and thence to Kentu… … and cool weather. westerly winds, clea… Warning signals contin… … at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LaSalle, Ill., Nov. 5.—River… —Arrived—Canal boat Johnstown, from Peru, load…ed with corn for Chicago. Departed—Nothing.

Canal—Passed in—Johnstown, … loaded with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Mon… tank, loaded with flour for LaSalle and Peru, … Waterloo, loaded with lumber for Peru.

Eight feet and seven inches of wat…er on the mitersill of Lock 15.

An old man, named William Warner, a stonecutter by trade, was walking on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway track, on Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, and seeming not to hear the whistle of the engine coming north, was run over. Both legs were cut off and his body horribly bruised. He was unconscious when picked up and carried to his house in Brighton, where he soon afterwards died.

DIED.

O'HARA—Nov. 4, Hattie, daughter of P. L. and Elizabeth O'Hara, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral Nov. 6, from 21 Silver-st., at 10:30 a. m.

SHARP—The funeral of Helena May Sharp, second daughter of Geo. W. and H. J. Sharp, will take place this day (Wednesday), at the residence of the family, at Oak Park, at 1 o'clock. Friends accept this notice.

CUSHING—At his residence in Washington, D. C., on the 18th October, of consumption, Captain Henry H. Cushing, formerly of this city.

TIMONEY—On Tuesday, 5th inst., at 5 a. m., of inflammation of the lungs, Patrick Timoney, aged 73 years.

Funeral on Thursday, the 7th inst., from the residence of Wm. Moore, 230 Cottage Grove-av. High mass of requiem at 10 a. m., at St. James', thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Michael Kavanaugh will leave St. Bridget's Church, Bridgeport, to-day, Wednesday, November 6, at 11:30. Cars from depot to Calvary Cemetery.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board.

347 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY DEsirable suite of unfurnished front rooms, having south and east windows, to rent with board. References given and required.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—CHOICE FRONT rooms, furnished, with board. Also can accommodate a few day boarders.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INDIana-st. Price $50 to $900.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED WAITER WHO thoroughly understands his business. Apply at 49 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HARD COAL COOK STOVE, 7 or 8, cheap for cash. Call to-day at No. 10 South Green-st.

WANTED—PLUMBER'S HELPER, AT 88 SOUTH Market-st.

THE EPIZOOTIC CATARRH INHALANT. A speedy cure and sure preventative of the present horse-disease. Manufactured by A. AREND, Chemist, 82 West Madison-st., corner Bishop-court.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, CANAL-st., near Randolph, suitable for offices, sample rooms; or housekeeping for a small family. Address B 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, AT 1184 Indiana-av.; best wages paid to a competent one.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, age 17 to 22, with a knowledge of fancy dry goods, and a good window-dresser, to take full charge of ladies' underwear department; none but parties of first-class character and ability need call. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. R. H. McDOWELL, 140 South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE DRUG BUSINESS, a German single man preferred; good references required. Address DRUGGIST, care VanSchaack Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE—NEW BARBER SHOP—THE CITIZENS of the North Side are respectfully informed that I shall open the Mattison House barber shop and bathing rooms on Thursday evening, Nov. 7, 1872. Everything new and first-class. P. CARCIOTTO, Proprietor.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO kitchen work, at 805 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ONE PASTRY, TWO hotel, and one restaurant cook, one housekeeper, two restaurant, three chambermaids, two dining-room, four kitchen, and three second girls, and five girls for private families. Call to-day, at 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH, 80 ACRES NEAR Thornton, Cook County. J. W. G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

AUCTION SALES.

THE "Belmont" Paintings.

SALE OF THE Fine Modern Paintings COLLECTED AND OWNED BY THE HONORABLE AUGUST BELMONT, ESQ, NEW YORK CITY.

The Messrs. Leavitt beg to announce that Mr. Belmont, about to leave for Europe, has instructed them to sell, by Auction, his Collection of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, embracing examples by the following Eminent Artists:

Achenbach, A.	Gignoux.	Pinneman.
Ansdell.	Guillemin.	Robbe.
Bellange.	Gerome.	Schwartse.
Beranger.	Helligers.	Salentin.
Bonheur, Rosa.	Hamman.	Stevens, Jos.
Boughton, G. H.	Jacque.	Schelfhout, A.
Bless.	Johnston, Eastman	Stieler.
Bouguereau.	Ouvrie.	Soyer.
Calame.	Knaus.	Troyon.
Caraud.	Leutze.	Ten Kate.
Castan.	Leys, Baron & De Noter.	Tiecemand.
Chavet.	Leickert.	Tilton.
DeHaas, M. F. H.	Madou.	Toulmouche.
DeKeyser, N.	Meyer, Louis.	Vander Maaten.
DeDreux.	Meyerheim.	Verschuur.
DeWinter.	Muller, Louis.	Verlat.
Dillens.	Meyer von Bremen	Van Hove.
DeTaye.	Monfallet.	Verveer.
Eybel.	Merle.	Willems.
Robert-Fleury.	Michael.	Weissenbruch.
Frere, Ed.	Meissonier.	Wilde.
Feuchsel.	Noyeu.	Ziem.
Geyer, Prof.	Tassert.	Zamacois.
Girardet, Karl.		

These GRAND WORKS OF ART are on exhibition from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, New York.

Sale, Tuesday evening, November 12.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, New York.

By HARRISON & CO.

Elegant Chromos & Steel Engravings AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Regular Dry Goods Sale, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

BY JACOB GRAFF & CO.

To Hotel-Keepers and Others.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION.

The Entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Spencer House, Corner Front and Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio

COMMENCING TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

This sale comprises the entire furniture of 140 chambers, besides the parlor, reception, and drawing-rooms, office, kitchen, and laundry, the carpets, about 6,000 yards, are nearly all fine body Brussels, 200 curled hair mattresses, and other things in proportion; 9 French plate mirrors, a fire-proof safe, large annunciator engine and boiler, 2 Van's ranges, No. 5, 2 broilers, a large number of copper cooking-vessels, in fine, everything necessary to a first-class hotel.

N. B.—Hotel, boarding-house keepers, and the trade are invited to attend this sale, as the goods will be offered in liberal lots. A printed circular, containing a list of the principal articles, can be seen at this office, or procured by mail from the auctioneers, JACOB GRAFF & CO., 14 East Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

WE HAVE ANOTHER LARGE [LOT] OF THOSE Best Rochester and New York made Women's, Misses' and Children's Serge, Foxed, Oil, Goat, Kid Button and Polish BOOTS & SHOES THAT WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Bear in mind that the above are in addition to our large Catalogue Sale of Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF ALL BOOTS AND SHOES That may be bought at our Wednesday Sale of … we have arranged for, and buyers can depend upon getting an ELEGANT STOCK and GET THEIR PURCHASES HOME PROMPTLY. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

THAT LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF EASTERN FURNITURE has arrived, and housekeepers will find it for their interest to make an effort to attend the sale at … THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 9½ a. m., by GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR SPECIAL AUCTION SALE Of Thursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m. Will be still more attractive than any of our … large sales of Fancy China Ware, German … and Fancy Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Dry Goods, CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., at auction, on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. We offer in this sale many consignments which must be sold by order of shippers. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Clothing, Piece Goods, etc. AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY Morning, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 … At our SALES ROOMS, 85 and 87 Market-st. By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Elegant Furniture OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 44 SOUTH SHELDON-ST., Between Washington and Madison, West Side, AT AUCTION, On Friday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock. Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lace Curtains, Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. Everything first-class. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE Residence Property AT AUCTION, Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m. ON THE PREMISES. House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts., east front. The house has eight rooms, lot 43 feet front by 235 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $3,000 in one year, balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run past the property. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

The Great Vendue OF WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, AND Curtain Fixtures WILL TAKE PLACE AT Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 & 57 South Canal-st., TO-DAY. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. A large and full stock will be sold by order of the Assignee.

VENDUE OF Buggies, Carriages & Harness TO-DAY, At BUTTERS' EXCHANGE, … Washington-st. Sale commencing at … o'clock a. m.

ALEX. VON WENDT'S Collection of Paintings TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7, At 2½ o'clock, p. m., at the new store, No. … State-st., just around the corner from …, on Van Buren-st.

Among this valuable collection of paintings, are many from the most celebrated artists, such as … Fieldhietter; Cattle Scene in Italy, … Reinhardt; Landscape and Winter Scene … hunt, by E. Wilson; The Earl of Strafford … Execution, by Ward; Happy Moments … Windsor, by Amberg; Maiden Thoughts … by Schonborn; Cow Shed, by Gauermann; … Rebecca Preparing to Receive Joseph, by … by Corregio; Horse Farm, by Von … and Evening Scenes, by Cuyp; … Santa Clara by the Troops of the Duke of … 1682, by Weverman; … Cromwell's Camp Ready for Battle, by … dle Scene, by Wagner; … Saxons and Thuringians in 140 B. C., by … works of Aachaal-Bertram-Gig, … Rosch, and many others. All in very rich and … made in the best and latest styles, by Wm. T. … W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Bargains! Forced sale at auction of 65 RESIDENCE LOTS in Sherman's Addition to Holstein, corner … Armitage-av. Sale to take place on the grounds, … DAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. … Terms easy. An omnibus will leave … at 1 o'clock, sharp, for accommodation of those wishing to attend sale. W. O. OSGOOD & CO., …

VOLUME 26.

B. F. NO… The largest store in … HOLIDAY & … 137 & 139 … NEAR …

MUSICAL.

Knabe Pianos, Bauer & Co.'s Organs, Needham's Silver-Tongued Organs

BAUER'S NEW AND IMPROVED ACCORDEONS

These instruments are easily learned to play upon, and we recommend them to CONCERT PLAYERS, as their tone is sweet and powerful. As each instrument represents a small orchestra, their value can be estimated.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. Catalogues sent free by post.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 390 and 396 Wabash-av. Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of Musical Instruments and Strings.

Band Instruments A SPECIALTY.

Being very busy we shall keep our store open till … o'clock p. m., until January 1, thereby affording an opportunity to persons, of calling, who are unable to do so during the daytime.

INSURANCE.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY. Merchants should at once insure their Goods, lying in Freight Depots and on Docks, as the Railroad and Transportation Companies are not liable for loss by fire. Certificates of Insurance in the most reliable companies issued for short terms during the prevalence of the epizootic, and at all times, by GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., Insurance Agents, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO., 266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL. We have removed to our new office, No. … Block, southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts. FROST & McLENNAN, City Surveyors.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. We are prepared to negotiate … large loans, for a term of years, on choice property. Baird & Bradley, No. 90 LaSalle-st.

HORSES … Not bought, but all your Accounts, &c., collected … in all parts of the country, by FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 160 East Madison-st.

A. O. Slaughter, BANKER, Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells … Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Republic Insurance Certificates. I still buy and sell the August and December … R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room …

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current … G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 166 East Washington-st.

OX SHOEING Night and day, at 38 (n) 174 Pacific-av. in good style.